

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Financing the 1920 Wool Crop

The Federal Reserve Board's Plan of Financing Growers Through the Use of Bank Acceptances

The dark cloud that has hung low over the wool business since May 20th now seems to have the traditional silver lining. The establishment of new, safer and more advantageous methods of securing money at the time wool is shipped offers attractive possibilities for the future. It alleviates in some degree the trouble and distress being experienced while the use of the new method is being learned. Close examination of this silver lining will be more interesting after the present shadow has been dispelled. Our present duty is concerned with bringing acceptances into understanding and general use.

Causes of the Situation

A combination of unfavorable events brought post-war reconstruction of the wool business in a sudden and drastic manner. Ridiculous delay in railway transportation greatly increased the time for interest charges on high priced money to carry wool while in transit from ranch to market. It also increased the nervousness of the buyers of such wool and of their financial supporters.

A very backward spring left unexpectedly large stocks of clothing in retailers' hands, which again were expensive to carry because of high rates of interest. Along with this was a measure of revolt on the part of the public against prices boosted almost unconscionably by profits of a multiplied number of speculative jobbers and by the increased wages for labor in mills and sewing rooms. The slowing down of retail trade reacted to cause large cancellations of orders that had been placed with mills and from that a cessation of buying of raw material.

On top of these phases of readjustments came the information from Federal Reserve Banks to member banks that the end of supplies for loaning was in sight and that caution in continuing

some classes of loans would be good policy. Whether the intimation from the Federal Board was really more positive is not now a matter of concern. Within three days all concerns buying wools in the West for shipment and sale in the East were out of funds and therefore out of the market. At the same time money was shut off from commission houses accustomed to making safe advance payments to consignors at the time of shipping. This in spite of the fact that these concerns could in no sense be classed as speculators and were handling a regular crop movement, the proceeds from which were never so urgently needed by the producers and by the banks financing those producers.

Still further to add to the deluge came continued supplies of British government-owned wools to attract holders of what few orders were in mill buyers' hands. The result of it all was to stop completely the movement of wool in both growing and manufacturing centers.

The plan of securing warehouse receipts for wool as collateral for loans was set forth in a letter on June 10th to members of the National Wool Growers Association and reprinted in the June issue of the National Wool Grower. This plan, while very serviceable in some cases and most useful in normal times, is less generally serviceable than the plan of acceptances worked out later in Washington.

Chicago and Washington Meetings

From May 20th until June 15th the National Wool Growers' Association continued a telegraphic correspondence with the Federal Reserve Board and with Western Senators and Congressmen then at the Capitol. On June 12th five senators, after an interview with W. P. G. Harding, governor of the

Federal Reserve Board, suggested the holding of a meeting in Chicago of all those affected by the situation. It was necessary that the meeting take place on June 17th and the fullest publicity was given through the press.

Dr. J. M. Wilson of Wyoming presided at this meeting and at the subsequent session of the committee that was appointed to meet the Federal Reserve Board in Washington on June 21st. Ten representatives from the National Wool Growers Association and five others representing the Fleece Wool States Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation were selected to prepare a plan and brief to be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, D. C., on June 21st.

At a preliminary session of growers' representatives present at Washington, Professor W. C. Coffey, vice-president of the National Wool Growers Association and chairman of the Wool Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was named as chairman of the combined wool growers' delegation. After Governor Harding's opening remarks, Professor Coffey presented the plan and statement of the situation that had been prepared. This statement and the remarks that followed proved to the Board members that, contrary to the opinion previously held by some Washington officials, there was no effort or desire on the part of any one to boost the market, but that there was most serious need for some means of securing running expense money on the basis of unsold wool until a market can be said to be in existence.

The position of the wool growers and the fundamental causes of the situation were presented by Dr. S. W. McClure in one of his characteristic forceful talks, which was applauded by representatives of all interests. Dr. McClure

was followed by J. F. Walker of Ohio and Dr. J. M. Wilson.

W. E. Jones of the Boston Wool Trade Association corroborated statements of the previous speakers and explained the situation in the markets. R. A. Strong of the American Association of Worsted and Woolen Manufacturers told the Board that existing stocks of clothing were less than normal and that it was reasonable to expect a good condition of the clothing trade next fall. Neither dealers nor manufacturers appeared to be seriously concerned about the stocks of wool on hand, nor did they consider it necessary that low values should rule when the

Following the morning and afternoon discussion a sub-committee was selected to work with the Board in outlining a suitable plan. The members of this committee were: T. A. Marlow, Helena, Mont.; J. H. Walton, Cheyenne, Wyo.; M. E. Traylor, First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; Peter McGregor, Spokane, Wash.; Charles S. Caldwell of the Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia; and F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association; the first five named all being bankers connected with the wool business.

After lengthy discussion, it was considered that the provisions of the Na-

upon by the grower and the banker, secured by the bill of lading. The Federal Act authorizes any member bank to accept a draft secured in this manner at the time of acceptance, provided that the draft matures in not more than six months from the time of acceptance. After acceptance such a draft bearing the endorsement of a member bank is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank, provided, that it has a maturity of not more than three months from the date of rediscount, or purchase."

In reference to this plan the Commercial Bulletin of June 26th said:

"No doubt it is the best solution which could have been devised.

"The plan as endorsed by the Federal Reserve Board is reviewed by George B. Bacon, Vice-President of the Merchants National Bank in the Boston News Bureau. He recounts the sudden termination of the high prices in the early part of the season in the Far West on or about May 20th, flouting the idea of a conspiracy on the part of Eastern dealers to depress the market, as preposterous, and describes the wool clip this year as the most expensive ever raised, due to the losses from disastrous storms, the failure to a greater or lesser extent of lambing, and the high cost of winter-feeding. He continues:

"Although not present at the final session, I understand from the president of another institution who was there, that it was finally decided that the Federal Reserve Bank would recommend that member banks in wool growing states be permitted to apply to the Federal Reserve Board for amounts in excess of the line which they might naturally expect from their Federal Reserve Board, for example, perhaps up to 50 per cent of the member bank's combined capital and surplus.

"These additional loans would be strictly for the purpose of making advances to wool growers, independent of so-called railroad warehouse receipts or bills of lading being held for the wool. Advances, it is assured, would be made through ninety-day acceptances drawn by wool grower and accepted and endorsed by a member bank. These ordinarily would not be considered eligible for re-discount on account of the fact that the wool was not sold nor was there any immediate expectation of its sale. It is understood, however, that



Part of the Pen of Yearling Columbia Rams Entered in the Sale by the Government Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho.

wool market reopens.

"Acceptances" for Financing Growers

The plan finally agreed upon involves some considerations which will need to be studied by growers and by most bankers. It meets the present requirements and can readily be made use of. It comes wholly within the existing laws and regulations relating thereto and should prove of great value in future seasons in financing growers so that they can consign their wools and allow their commission houses the time that is needed to effect an advantageous sale.

tional Bank Act and of the Federal Reserve Act would be found sufficient to allow the issuance, sale and rediscount of acceptances accompanied by bills of lading for wool consigned to market points. The official statement of the Federal Reserve Board, which was unanimously voted by the delegates to be acceptable, is as follows:

"A wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank for such an amount as may be agreed

the Federal Reserve Board might recommend through the Federal Reserve Banks during the period of this emergency, that such acceptances, as outlined above, would be considered eligible by the Federal Reserve Banks in wool-growing states, also that probably one renewal of acceptances might be permitted. State banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve system, would, of course, have to look to their correspondents for assistance, and in fact it is expected that both the member and non-member banks will probably make more demands than usual on their correspondents to help finance the wool."

The Boston Evening Transcript of June 24th said:

"Boston wool dealers and bank men who attended the conference in Washington Monday, express satisfaction over the results obtained. They are unanimous in the belief that, in the end, the arrangements will benefit the wool trade, as well as the growers. Efforts of Senator King of Utah and others to make political capital out of the occasion were discounted. An exceedingly practical turn was given to the conference by those who were really in earnest and who had no political ax to grind. From the standpoint of the wool trade, one of the best results of the conference is the development of a better feeling between the Boston dealers and the growers."

Operation of the Plan

The National Wool Growers Association has been unable to learn how extensively the new plan is being used. The action of the Board restored confidence in the trade and a number of houses are now soliciting consignments and offering advances thereon at the rate of 25 cents per pound, and it is reported that 30 cents has been allowed in some cases. It will be detrimental to growers' interests to allow a large volume of wool to go to market centers at low rates of advance, as there is always a strong tendency to peg the market at the loaning figure.

Eastern financial houses are in the field to buy acceptances. This method of handling acceptances has some advantages from the standpoint of local bankers over re-discounting them through the Federal Reserve Banks. The National and State Wool Growers Associations are co-operating with

bankers to insure the complete operation of the plan.

A letter of instructions sent out on July 9th is reprinted on page 26 of this issue. It should be studied and shown to bankers from whom it is desired to secure money on wool.

FEDERAL LICENSES FOR WOOL WAREHOUSES

Wool growers who attended the Washington conference on June 21 manifested great interest in the Federal Warehouse Act in relation to wool as explained by Mr. Chester Morrill. Mr. Morrill is in charge of the office in the Bureau of Markets through which the Warehouse Act of 1915 is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Taking out of a warehouse license from the Federal Government is wholly optional on the part of warehouse owners. The advantages to be obtained by them are:

(1) Establishment of confidence in the minds of consignors, and (2) increase of business through having shown that their houses comply with government standards.

Growers secure these advantages by shipping to licensed warehouses: (1) Warehouse receipts issued are readily recognized by all banks and in the case of grain and cotton warehouse lower rates of discount have been allowed in the cases of receipts from houses holding a Federal license, and (2) the records and accounts of the warehouseman, under the terms of his license, are at all times subject to examination by the Department of Agriculture's representatives.

The regulations which are to govern licensed warehouses are fully set forth in Circular No. 150 which can be obtained on application to the Secretary of Agriculture. We quote regulation No. 8 as evidence that nothing burdensome or impractical is required in connection with the grading of wool held in such warehouses. In fact, at the present time it is not required that the wool shall be graded. The regulation follows:

Regulation 8.—Wool Grading

Section 1. Whenever the grade of wool is required to be, or is, stated for the purpose of the act or these regulations, it shall be stated in accordance with this regulation.

Sec. 2. Until such time as official wool standards of the United States are in effect, the grade of wool shall be stated (a) in accordance with the state standards, if any, established in the state in which the warehouse is located, (b) in the absence of any state standards, in accordance with the standards, if any, adopted by any wool organization or by the wool trade generally in the locality in which the warehouse is located, subject to the approval of the chief of the Bureau of Markets, or (c) in the absence of the standards mentioned in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section, in accordance with any standards approved for the purpose by the chief of the Bureau of Markets.

Sec. 3. Whenever the grade of wool is required to be, or is, stated for the purposes of the act or these regulations it shall be based upon a careful examination of the wool, and the grading thereof shall be under conditions which permit the determination of its true grade.

In announcing that the Warehouse Act is now effective for the wool business the chief of the Bureau of Market states:

"The act, which is not mandatory, was enacted with a view to bringing about uniformity of warehouse receipts and making them of the highest collateral value. By becoming members of the Federal Warehouseing System, warehouses acquire a better standing; they are more highly regarded by bankers and depositors; the added confidence so created serves to attract additional business of the more substantial and desirable kind; the benefits by coming into the system are numerous and warehousemen should not remain unlicensed.

"The regulations for wool storage, which have been promulgated under the United States warehouse act, represent thorough investigational work

and study on the part of the staff detailed for that purpose. All of the important wool markets were invited to make suggestions or criticisms of the proposed regulations before they were adopted. In this way it has been possible to draft a set of practical regulations which promote good business practice in the operation of warehouses. Receipts from licensed warehouses are standardized; are issued under conditions which insure their integrity; and afford prime collateral paper, which may be used as security for money needed in financing the storage and marketing of wool.

"In order to become licensed the warehouseman must agree to abide by the Act and the regulations thereunder; and he must give a good and sufficient bond to guarantee his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the state in which the warehouse is located, his contracts with depositors, and under the United States warehouse act.

KENTUCKY EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO MARKETING APPLIED TO WOOL.

On June 28 at the Central Tobacco warehouse in Lexington, more than 600,000 pounds of wool was offered for sale in the first state wool auction ever attempted in Kentucky.

Kentucky long ago learned that if her tobacco industry was to become a profitable industry it would be necessary for the growers of the state to stand together as a body. Thus they learned that the interest of one was the interest of all. The woolen industry of Kentucky, while of far less importance financially, is of enough importance to justify co-operative marketing.

Co-operative marketing has been practically forced upon the growers of the state by local buyers who are offering around 30 cents a pound for the wool.

Some forty counties collected their wool in twenty-four centers. Government graders graded the wool according to the tentative wool grades of the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Some four or

five representatives fleeces of each grade in each of the twenty-four centers were sent to the Central Tobacco warehouse at Lexington. The buyers made their bids from these samples.

The local buyers who for years have been buying the farmers' wool at prices far below its market value had hoped to make a failure of the auction. Many buyers representing the big eastern houses were present, but through courtesy to the local buyers, remained at their hotels and did not bid on the pool. One of the buyers was heard to say that he had a local buyer representing his interest and that his house would get all of the wool they wanted.

The prices ranged all the way from 8 cents for tags to 55 cents for three-eighths combing. The inconsistency of the bidding is brought out in a striking manner in the bids as shown below:

Grade	Average Highest Lowest		
	Bid	Bid	Bid
Fine combing .....	.44½	.50	.25
Fine clothing .....	.44	.48½	.35
½ combing .....	.45½	.52	.30
½ clothing .....	.41	.54½	.30
¾ combing .....	.46	.55	.40
¾ clothing .....	.37	.47	.35
¼ combing .....	.42½	.50	.31
¼ low .....	.28	.30	.25
Burry .....	.32	.35	.07

Mr. Dwight Lincoln was employed by the State Central Wool Committee as auctioneer. The wool in each local center was bid on separately. Ten minutes were allowed the representatives of these pools to accept or reject all bids. Only 10 seconds were needed, however, as the bid on each pool was rejected as soon as made. Enthusiasm was higher and the writer has never seen a more determined or better organized body of farmers.

Mr. Lebus, president of the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Growers' Association and the largest sheep grower in the state, expressed the consensus of opinion when he announced that he would hold his wool and pool next year's clip with it.

At the close of the auction after all bids had been rejected the representatives from the various central pools

met with the state Central Wool Committee and decided to stick together and make plans for shipping the wool to some eastern warehouse.

Since the auction the committee has been offered much better prices than were offered at the auction and other growers are now wanting to enter the pool.

As a result of these efforts the wool growers are well organized and an effective system of co-operative market will result. Kentucky and the east must learn as the west has already learned that the wool growers of the nation must stick together if they are to get the worth of their product.

RICHARD C. MILLER,
Sheep Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky.

OPTIMISM IN MONTANA

Shearing started in Ingomar, Mont., June 5, with about a full crew. Sheep are shearing lightly as the wool is very clean. There will be about 75,000 sheep sheared here this season and as there are no buyers, the wool is being shipped to the warehouse at Miles City, Mont., where it will be stored until a market is available. Nearly all growers are financially fixed so that they can hold it indefinitely, regardless of the past expensive winter.

There is no trading in sheep out of the shearing pens as there has been in the past seasons. The range is in excellent condition, in fact, better than for several years. However, we are needing rains now (June 10th.) The weather was good for lambing and a good percentage of the lambs dropped were saved, although the dry ewes spoiled the percentage on the whole. I do not think the lamb crop will average 50 per cent this season, due to a poor bucking last winter.

It has been extremely dry here for the past two seasons on the range, so this year everyone is looking forward to a good range. Dry farming is almost a thing of the past. The coyotes are exceptionally bad through this part of the country.

WILLIS CLOSE.

The Texas Convention and Sale

\$70,000 For 620 Sheep at San Angelo

The Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association scored heavily at their first annual show and sale at San Angelo, June 22, 23, and 24, when fourteen breeders from many states sold 620 head of sheep for \$69,865, an average of \$112.65. Nearly \$2,000 was offered in prize money in the show section of the meeting in which Professor R. F. Miller awarded the honors. The show and sale was predominantly Rambouillet, Delaines and other breeds occupying a minor position.

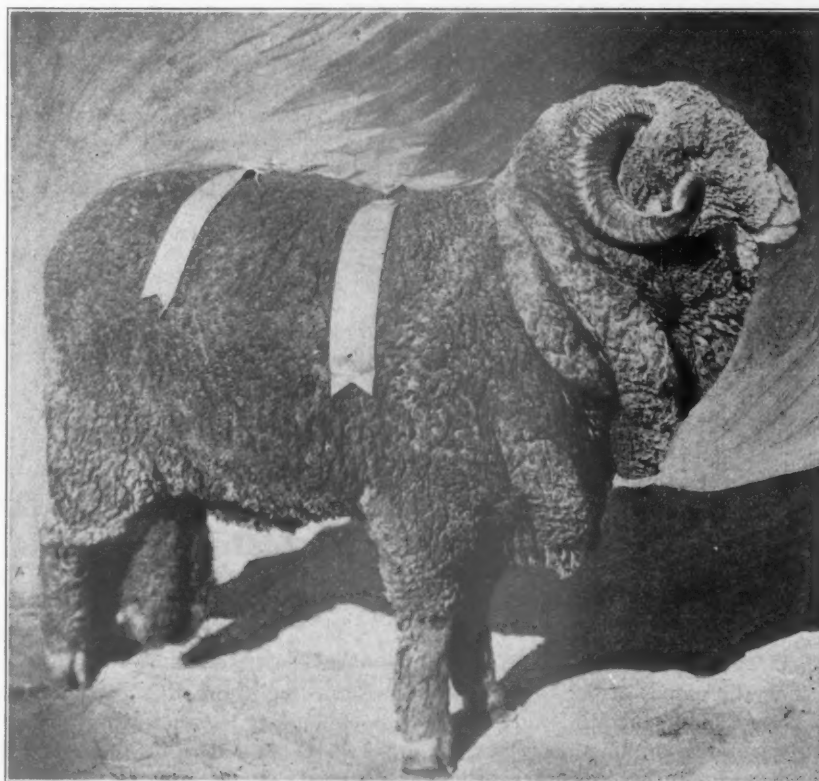
A quiescent wool market did not dampen the ardour of Texas sheepmen for better breeding stock. Two years of good crops in West Texas produce a brand of optimism not so easily dispelled and a few oil wells here and there with the leasing that always follows the drilling in of a gusher helps too. The Lone Star flockowners just will not be discouraged. They are sitting tight on their wool and allowing the other fellow do the worrying.

To a visitor from the Northwest the Texas sheep industry is a revelation; the miles of wolf proof fence around a few hundred sections (they don't talk of acres), the unmixed purity of the fine wool flocks that exist in no other part of the range in such proportions and the portable shearing sheds, ten machines mounted on a truck which takes the shearers to the sheep instead of driving the woolies a hundred miles to the shearing corrals, are only a few characteristics of Texas flock husbandry. That some of these are worthy of serious consideration from sheepmen elsewhere needs no assertion. But the meeting sale and show demand attention.

Just one criticism might be offered. There was too much going on at one time. The meetings were planned for the mornings and the show and sale for the afternoons, but meetings planned for half a day have a way of extending to three-quarters and judging sometimes takes longer than the allotted time.

Rambouillets-Polled Rambouillets—were the feature of the sale. They want polled sheep for the "Llano Estacado or Staked Plains" as our elementary geographies termed this part of the country, because they are not bothered so much with the screw worm fly. Twice the service can be procured from hornless rams they tell you. They are not a fad with them

The three morning programs of the convention included addresses by the officers of the association, bankers and others. The wool market came in for considerable discussion. W. S. McMackin, of Swift & Company's, Ft. Worth plant, spoke at length and to the point on the Eat-More-Lamb Campaign. He told of sales increasing from 200 to 1,500 lambs a week in the



Five-year-old Ram, Grand Champion in Show at San Angelo, Texas, June 22-24, Owned by R. E. Williams, Talpa, Texas.

at all. They are more nearly a necessity. In the wolf proof pastures the rams are turned in and left alone out of sight and reach, days at a time.

territory through the activity in this direction.

Consignors and purchasers of stock at the sale follow:

No	Consignors	Amount
11 head	T. B. Adams, San Angelo, Texas	\$ 880.00
163 head	R. S. Campbell, Kilgore, Ohio	10,512.50
5 head	J. D. Cooper, Del Rio, Texas	300.00
51 head	T. L. Drisdale, Juno, Texas	4,605.00
3 head	Gamber & Liles, Collins, Ohio	185.00
201 head	W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	35,060.00
83 head	Dan T. Hanks, San Angelo, Texas	9,990.00
1 head	R. E. McWilliams, Talpa, Texas	185.00
1 head	R. F. Miller, College Station, Texas	85.00
8 head	J. E. Smith Livestock Co., Pilot Rock, Oregon	352.50

(Continued on Page 35.)

PROF. MILLER RETURNS TO CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Professor Robert F. Miller, who was from 1914 to 1918 the specialist in sheep husbandry at the University of California, is returning to that institution after a 'two years' stay at his Alma Mater, the Texas Agricultural College.

The range country has not had its share of the services of such men as Professor Miller. He will be welcomed back to the coast by his many friends in the west, particularly in Montana, where he spent two years, being the first sheep specialist of the Montana Agricultural College.

IDAHO LAMBS AT CHICAGO

"Jimmy" Farmer of the Deseret Land and Livestock Company sent the first Idaho lambs to the Chicago market the third week in June. Seven loads came in averaging in weight 72 pounds. The quality was there and the cut light, amounting to only 56 head, which sold at \$14.50 as feeders. The main lot brought \$18.50, a dollar a hundred above native prices at that time.

ADVANCED REGISTRY FOR HAMPSHIRE

The advantages of some means of recording the names of the best animals of a breed are generally agreed to. Registration is nothing more nor less than a means of keeping track of how an animal is bred. A pedigree is a simple statement that the sire and dam of the animal concerned were also entered in the book of their breed as being the offspring of recorded stock.

Registration affords a means of knowing the individual parents, grandparents, etc., of an animal. If the buyer knows nothing of these ancestors whose names are before him, he cannot tell whether the breeding means excellence or inferiority.

In milch cows and trotting horses individual excellence is measured by actual performance. The records of a sire

and of his offspring prove what is in the blood. Something similar could be worked out for wool production. It would make it possible for a breeder to find out which ancestors in a pedigree measured up to the standard set for the breed. This constitutes advanced registration.

The directors of the American Hampshire Sheep Association are to be congratulated upon being the first of the sheep associations to establish advanced registration. The requirements for admission of an animal to the Hampshire Advanced Registry are:

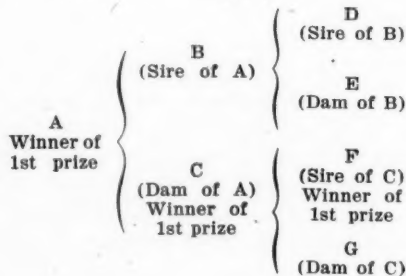
1. The animal must be a first prize winner at some fair or exposition at which the Hampshire Association offers prizes.



A Few of Candland's Bunch of Sale Ewes

2. Two direct progenitors of the animal must also have been first prize winners under the same conditions.

According to the rules as printed, the above appears to require that one parent of the animal to be entered in the advanced registry must be a first prize winner, and also one of the grandparents on the same side. Under this interpretation the animal A, as shown below, would be eligible, because C and F were first prize winners:



THE 72-HOUR LIMIT ON SHIPPER'S RETURN TRANSPORTATION.

The rule now in effect whereby live stock shippers must claim their return transportation within seventy-two hours after reaching the market must continue at least until September 1. It was put into effect by the Railway Administration and under the terms of the Cummins-Esch Transportation Act, the roads cannot discontinue such arrangements before September 1.

The National Wool Growers Association and other stockmen's organizations are asking the various lines to change this rule as soon as they have the power to do so. When such requests are presented, it is desirable to have specific cases in which loss or injustice resulted from the operation of the 72-hour plan.

Shippers are requested to furnish to the secretary dates and full details of cases in which they are injured by this rule.

THE YAKIMA VALLEY LAMB CROP

A backward spring and a low percentage of lambs made the annual lamb crop of the Yakima Valley 20 to 25 per cent shorter than usual, but cool weather has permitted them to make good growth and they look heavy and in good condition. The first shipment from the valley was that of George Hopkins & Son of Yakima and K. O. Kohler of Ellensburg, who sent east a trainload of mixed lambs, wethers and two-year-old ewes. Alex Taylor, Ellis Regan and one or two others shipped a total of about 8,000 head about July 10, when the main movement of the valley's lamb crop began. Tom Smith of Moxee expected to ship 75 per cent of his crop of 3,500 by July 15, and Prior & Son, Archie Prior and the Yakima Sheep Company are among the other shippers. The latter had about 7,500 head ready for market. About 30,000 head of February lambs were expected to go to Chicago from this section during July. G. N. A.

ROAST LAMB AT INDIANA SHEEP DRIVE

Indiana sheep farmers helped along the eat-more-lamb campaign at the sheep drive in the Montgomery County June 9. The drive, sponsored by the Crawfordsville District Shropshire Association was in the interest of better sheep. It started at the farm of Allan Lewis and included those of C. C. Petersen and Lawrence Foster. Roast lamb was served at the picnic dinner on the Lewis lawn. A representative of the National Wool Growers Association spoke on the progress of the campaign and Professor W. C. Coffey on the history of the Shropshire.

L. L. H.

RARE JUNE DAYS IN WYOMING

In Wyoming June marked the coming of both spring and summer, or perhaps we might more properly say the passing of winter. It has been favorable for grass, as it has been warm and there has been plenty of moisture. Range feed is good, and the scarcity of stock insures plenty of it. Lambing is over and marking counts are reported as near nothing as possible and have any lambs at all. In some instances where peculiarly favorable conditions obtained as high as 50 per cent is reported, but that is unusual; half that will be nearer the average. Colorado feeders are beginning to make inquiries for feeding lambs and ten cents has been offered, but financial conditions do not warrant many contracts at this time. Present indications point to the selling of ewe lambs as well as wethers, for many growers will be compelled to raise all the money they can.

Shearing progressed fairly well during the month, although hindered by rain; it will take till near the middle of July before all fleeces are in the sack. There is no inducement to hurry wool into the warehouses at shipping points, and with scarcity and high price of labor and bad roads wool is slow in moving from shearing pen to railroad. A few representatives of eastern dealers are visiting among the sheepmen, and

when they find some poor wool grower who thinks he must have money for his wool, regardless of how little of the former, these eastern philanthropists magnanimously offer him an advance of ten, fifteen, or twenty cents, as the case may be. To date the consignments under such conditions are indeed few.

When the weather really becomes favorable to the sheepman and there seems chance for a short respite from his troubles, along comes a collapse of the wool market just as the grower is ready to turn his product into money and pay some of his debts. A few growers contracted their clips before shearing to a prominent Chicago dealer,

it is handled by the Chicago packers than if handled by independent or foreign dealers. I do not agree with this view and I believe we should register a strong protest with Armour & Company against their continued handling of New Zealand lamb if they have any desire to protect the domestic sheep industry. I am doubtful if New Zealand lamb in any considerable quantity can be distributed in the United States without the aid of our packers. This frozen lamb is a delicate article and must be handled efficiently and quickly or it will become unpalatable and unsightly. The only agencies in this country which have the machinery for handling this meat



Assistant Secretary L. L. Heller Discussing "Eat More Lamb" Before the Crawfordsville, Indiana, District Shropshire Association.

and some of the contracts have been repudiated. The great bulk of the wools are in fine condition and are being held right at the grower's shearing shed or railroad station warehouse. Where this is impossible the wools are going to a strictly commission house like the National or Columbia Basin company to be held until there is a market at a fair price.

ROSCOE WOOD.

NEW ZEALAND LAMB

Some sheepmen contend that since New Zealand lamb is to be exported to this country any way it will do the domestic sheep industry less injury if

are the Chicago packers. If they let it alone independent and small concerns will soon find it unprofitable to handle. This frozen lamb has been shipped as far West as Kansas City and Denver through the perfected machinery of our packers. This never could have happened in the hands of independents. It was said that this lamb would be imported anyhow and unless our packers handled it is would cause a break in the domestic market. Well, the lamb came from New Zealand; it was handled by Chicago packers and we still had the break in the lamb market. So there was nothing in this packer argument. How absurd that

break was! 200,000 New Zealand lambs in New York caused a break of \$2.50 in the \$2.50 in the price of live lambs in Chicago. The 200,000 lambs would have furnished New York less than one-half a meal each.

S. W. McCLURE.

LAMB FUND PAYMENT FROM MONTANA.

We enclose our check for \$11.65 to the Eat-More-Lamb campaign fund. We docked 2,330 lambs from 2,800 ewes. They were lambled in May, which was a very good month in this section. Present conditions indicate that the lambs will put on a good weight during the summer. We favor the breeding ewe at this time as the price of wool does not affect the lamb crop.

ARMSTRONG & STEPHENS.

UTAH ASSOCIATION ACTING IN WAREHOUSING

The following notice has been sent to members of the Utah Wool Growers' Association by Secretary Willard Hansen, Jr.:

I made a survey of the available storage capacity for the storing of wool among our local storage houses some time ago, and made announcements through our local papers to the effect that they could store and take care of about 4,000,000 pounds of wool. I find that several of our sheepmen have taken advantage of this and stored their wool in Salt Lake. One of our local banks has advanced 30 cents per pound on their storage receipts.

The warehouse men assure men that they will arrange to care for more wool in the future by building warehouses especially for the storage and thus establish a market at home instead of building up foreign communities. They also assure me that it is just as feasible to store wool in Salt Lake and sell it through Salt Lake as it is to ship it to Chicago, Portland and Boston and store and sell it there.

It occurs to me that if we intend to build up our industries in this city and state it is about time that we be-

gan to do so. I believe that an investigation and study of this should begin at once.

Should be pleased to hear from any of our sheepmen about this proposition and I will be pleased to carry out your wishes along this and any other lines that will be of help to our wool industry.

Address all letters to the Secretary of the Utah State Wool Growers' Association, 301 McCornick Bank Bldg.

AN OREGON REPORT

The one subject of paramount importance to our sheepmen for the present is the wool situation. Most of them have their wool in the local warehouse hoping and praying for a decent wool market sometime in the near future. Some four or five sheepmen had sold their clip before the bottom fell out of the wool market for prices ranging from 48 to 52 cents. It is needless to say that at the present time, many more wish they had sold.

The range is dryer than it has been in years, although lately a few rains have fallen which, if they extended into the range country, will do a great deal of good. In one or two places springs which ordinarily run water in August are dry at this writing.

The lamb crop is considerably less than it was last year, and on the whole, lambing percentages were not high. The wool was a little lighter than last year, although in some instances cleaner and brighter. The last of the shearing was finished about June 20, and a lot of the sheep are now going onto the reserves and heading up for the higher range.

The financial stringency has, of course, caused a discontinuance of all wool buying and what few lamb buyers have been heard from, complain that the money shortage may cause them to curtail their buying operations. Viewed from any angle, the situation is not particularly good, but we all hope that conditions will improve in the near future.

R. A. WARD.

PAYMENTS TO THE 1920 LAMB FUND

California is at the front in supporting the National Association's 1920 program for larger consumption of lamb. The following payments representing one-half cent per lamb marked have been received from the coast state:

Anchordoguy, R., Cottonwood	\$12.50
Avilla, Antone, Red Bluff	12.00
Bartholomew, E. M. Paskenta	9.00
Bartholomew, F. E., Paskenta	23.00
Brownell's Sons, I. W., Orland	20.00
Buckley, Jerry, Mills	2.00
Charter, Ward, Dunnigan	4.00
Elgorriaga, Frank, Fresno	12.50
Errotobere, Andres, Huron	7.00
Flannagan Bros., Corning	5.00
Freitas, J. L., Red Bluff	5.75
Fritz, Wm. Millville	15.25
Gilliam, T. W., Red Bluff	3.00
Goings, A. W., Corning	5.00
Guptill, C. B., Red Bluff	5.00
Heavey, J. J., Flournoy	9.00
Henriques, F. R., Cottonwood	5.00
Irish, C. L., Red Bluff	3.75
Jobe Bros., Corning	4.00
Jobe, Morris, Millsaps	7.00
Laurenco, M., Red Bluff	3.00
Loomis, N. N., Corning	14.00
Long, G. C., Paynes Creek	4.00
Maurer Cattle Co., Los Angeles	50.00
Mills, Hollis R., Hartsel, Colo.	10.00
Monge, Frank, Corning	7.50
Montgomery, A. N., Red Bluff	4.80
Moore, Earl, Corning	10.00
Morris, J. N., Corning	1.00
Pasver, C. A., Red Bluff	3.75
Rodrigues, F. L., Red Bluff	4.50
Scharr, Eugene, Red Bluff	3.00
Shattuck, G. M., Gerber	1.75
Stephens, J. Lee, Woodland	2.50
Swain, A., Red Bluff	5.00
Swain, C. P., Red Bluff	1.60
Swallow, R. T., Shoshone, Nev.	.50
Tait & Flournoy, Corning	6.00
Thomasson, E. R., Ono	2.50
Totten, B. F., Red Bluff	7.00
Willard, H., Red Bluff	5.00
Yelland, R. M., Cottonwood	4.50

The National Wool Grower, \$1.50 a year.

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July, 1920

A SHEEP MAN'S ESTIMATE OF THE RAM SALE

The fifth annual sale of breeding sheep, held under the auspices of the National Wool Growers Association, will take place August 30th to September 2nd, at Salt Lake City. It is, and should be, one of the big events in the sheepman's calendar. Every sheepman who can possibly do so should attend this sale, regardless of whether or not he is a prospective buyer. This is the greatest show of breeding sheep in North America, and it is well worth any man's time and money to see it. Here he can see the product of the leading breeders in this country and obtain a clear, definite idea of the particular type of sheep each man is breeding. He can compare the different types of breeding side by side on the same ground; no traveling thousands of miles and carrying comparisons in your mind. The best of each breeder is right here in one place. The show is an education of itself.

As to the sale some prospective buyers have gained the impression that prices are high and that they can buy cheaper at home. This is entirely wrong. While some individuals and some few lots have brought good prices, the cases where higher prices have been obtained than would have prevailed at home are exceptional and only prove the rule. That the general average of prices, considering the quality and condition of the animals sold, has not been too high and that men who have used judgment in buying have been well satisfied with their purchases is evidenced by the fact that these same buyers have continued to come back every year since the sale was instituted and bought good sheep at fair prices. In fact, a discriminating and judicious buyer can attend this sale, watch his chances, and make good money by buying cheaper than anywhere else. There are always bargains, and often plenty of them for the man who keeps his eyes open and knows what he wants. We have helped to handle every sheep that has gone

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

through the Salt Lake sale since its inception and we believe we know whereof we speak.

The breeders who support this sale by their consignments have a larger purpose than of merely selling the animals which they bring to Salt Lake. It is one of their means of advertising their products. They show their work to prospective buyers from all over the country. They accept the public appraisal of their animals, hoping that it will be fair and profitable, but expecting the real profit to come from the publicity which they obtain.

One point which we wish to impress upon everyone who attends this sale is the insurance he has of a square deal. Any man who makes a bid does so with the assurance that it will be received and will be raised only by some party who wants the animal that much more than he does. Any unfair method on the part of either seller or buyer to the detriment of the public interest will be summarily dealt with. Past actions prove this.

Remember that any profit which may accrue from the management and conduct of this sale goes to the National Wool Growers Association, and thus indirectly to every sheepman. It is a public institution for the benefit of every sheepman. When you support it you are helping yourself. We hope to meet you at Salt Lake August 30th to September 2nd.

ROSCOE WOOD.

NOTED NEW ZEALAND ROMNEY BREEDER TO VISIT U. S.

One of the visitors at the annual sheep show and ram sale at the Washington State fair this fall will be Ernest Short of Fielding, New Zealand, who recently called at Yakima after landing at Vancouver late in June, and who will spend the summer in California and the east. Mr. Short is best known for his work in developing the Romney breed, but he is also a breeder of purebred Shorthorn cattle.

19

OHIO'S SHEARING COMPETITION

The Eleventh Annual Sheep Shearing Contest of the Ohio State University was held on April 28th at Columbus. The usual keen interest in the contest was intensified by the events that were open to students. Although they were amateurs in the art of depriving the sheep of his fleecy coat, they worked with a degree of skill that was remarkable. The events open to them were: shearing with the hand machine; shearing with hand shears; and shearing with the hand machine and caring for the fleece. Suitable prizes were offered for each event with a sweepstakes prize for the man scoring the highest total number of points for all three events.

Besides the events open to students there were the usual ones open to professionals—shearing with the hand shears, shearing with the hand machine and shearing with the power machine. The participants in these events were men who have made sheep shearing their business, either in their own flocks or doing custom work. Great skill was shown, both in quality and speed, although, as the contest was in the nature of an exhibition, the contestants were instructed to sacrifice speed for quality.

A special exhibition was given by Mr. Wendel Beebe to demonstrate speed with a power machine. Three minutes and five seconds was the time made.

The points of judgment in all events were as follows: Quality of shearing, 25; number of cuts, 20; handling of sheep, 15; speed in work, 15; handling shears, 5; and tying the fleece, 20.

The exhibition was in charge of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, an organization of students devoted to the interests of animal husbandry. The large crowd in attendance showed great interest in all of the events, from the first contest by students with hand shears to the final demonstration of speed with the power machine. At noon an appropriate luncheon was served by the members of the club.

The awards appear on page 38.

Range Sheep Breeding and Salt Lake Ram Sale

The kind of ewes kept is always the controlling factor in the success or failure of any sheep business.

Range, water, management, lack of



A Butterfield Hampshire for the Sale

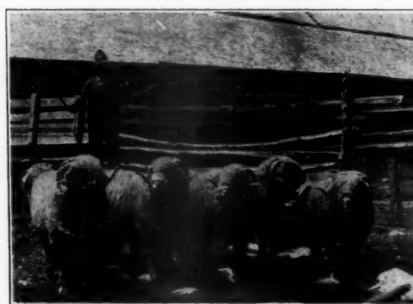
weather, and other considerations are each important. The best of ewes cannot return a profit when the management is wrong or when the breaks of weather and markets go against their owner. But favorable breaks in uncontrollable factors and the most competent management do not avail if the working machinery of the undertaking, which is the ewe on the range, is not right for the job.

Decision as to the breed or general type to suit a particular range or section of country is but the first step in a successful sheep business. The molding of the entire flock toward the type that the conditions require is the vital operation in breeding for a successful outcome. A breed really represents a general type of sheep. An average ewe of one breed may be more profitable than the highest class ewe of another breed under the conditions to which the former is really adapted. On the other hand, she may be much less profitable than another ewe of the same breed but which carries the blood of another flock produced by generations of careful mating to produce a specific type.

The opportunity to see in one day the sheep that come as a result of life-

times of efforts of the most successful range men is offered by the Salt Lake Ram Sale. Nowhere else in America can a person see and learn as much in one day about what other people are thinking and doing with sheep as he can at Salt Lake from August 30th to September 2nd this year.

Range men who run sheep of the Rambouillet type can then and there see and study for themselves the product of America's best flock masters. They can determine for themselves which rams on view will do best with their ewes at home to produce a set of ewe lambs in 1921 that will grow into breeding stock of a kind to make more money on the range than was returned by their mothers.



Some of Seely's Entries

With other range men at the sale they can also compare experiences with rams of various styles and from different sections. And then there is a chance to buy the rams of their choice in open competition. If the bid made is advanced there is full assurance that the higher figure was offered by another sheepman expecting to buy for service in his own bands.

What is true of Rambouillet is also true of Hampshires, Lincolns, Cotswolds and other types that are growing in popularity through their ability to give, without recourse to outcrossing, the kind of ewe commonly obtained from the first cross of long-wool and fine-wool blood.

As an education and preparation for getting practical results in days of

close competition a visit to the Salt Lake Ram Sale is worth many times the expense of the trip.

Every sheepman's son who is to become a sheep raiser should be at the sale in company with his father. There is nothing that so interests and inspires a young man as does seeing the accomplishments of older men in the business and of meeting and talking with those he has read of and whose flocks have been known to him by name only. The Western sheepman of the past has had many difficulties to surmount. His son will have an easier time but will also need to be equipped for economic difficulties more serious than have existed heretofore.

The need of having the best sheep that can be produced for each section of country and for each ranch cannot be over emphasized. It is the best of economy to be so equipped.

This object to be attained, and the ewe flock steadily improved by the securing rams carrying the blood that produces the type that is needed.

The rams to be sold at Salt Lake, August 30th to September 2nd, are the tops of the best flocks in America. They come from flocks that represent practically a lifetime of study and achievement on the part of the most



The Type of the Quealy Entries

competent men in our Western states. The opportunity to view the work of these men is one that no sheepman can afford to miss.

ENTRIES FOR THE FIFTH ANNUAL RAM SALE

Under Direction of National Wool Growers Association, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 1920

ALL ENTRIES CLOSED

RAMBOUILLETS

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Welser, Ida.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes
100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
75 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Ore.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by J. H. Barton, Beaver, Utah.

5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.

Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.

125 Rambouillet Range Rams.

150 Purebred Rambouillet Ewes.

Clark & Co., Castleford, Ida.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
15 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.

50 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by C. H. Craig, Louden, Wash.

5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.

Consigned by Day Farm Co., Parowan, Utah.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.

5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Hobbs & Gillett, Castleford, Ida.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.

75 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
10 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Lincoln Bros., Marysville, Ohio.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.

Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.

100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Wash.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.

25 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by W. W. Pendleton & Son, Parowan, Utah.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
25 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by C. F. Raup, Springfield, Ohio.

10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.

Consigned by Quincey Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.

100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Rigby Ranch Co., Castle Rock, Utah.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.

100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Tucannon Stock Farm, Dayton, Wash.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams. 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
50 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by University of Illinois.

5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.

Consigned by A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Mich.

15 Rambouillet Stud Rams. 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
100 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by G. N. & J. B. Merritt, Woodland, Calif.

50 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by Chas. Olsen, Ephraim, Utah.

5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.

Consigned by L. B. Nielson, Ephraim, Utah.

5 Rambouillet Stud Rams. 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.

Consigned by J. E. Smith L. S. Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.

50 Delaine Range Rams.

Consigned by Knollin Hansen Co., Pocatello, Ida.

10 Oxford Stud Rams.

Consigned by Knollin Hansen Co., Pocatello, Ida.

5 Romney Stud Rams.

Consigned by J. H. Patrick & Son, Hilderton, Can.

10 Romney Stud Rams.
15 Romney Stud Ewes.

CORRIEDALES

Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.

5 Corriedale Stud Rams.

Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry.

10 Corriedale Stud Rams.

Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

5 Corriedale Stud Rams.

CROSSBREDS

Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

25 Crossbred Corriedale Rams.

Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.

50 Crossbred Corriedale Rams.

Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.

125 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.

Consigned by John Curran, Hagerman, Ida.

50 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.

Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Ida.

25 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Welser, Ida.

25 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.

Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.

50 Panama Rams.

Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

25 Crossbred Rams.

COTSWOLDS

Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.

10 Cotswold Stud Rams.

10 Cotswold Stud Ewes.

50 Cotswold Range Rams.

Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Son, Monmouth, Ore.

10 Cotswold Stud Rams.

10 Cotswold Range Rams.

Consigned by A. J. Knollin Pocatello, Ida.

10 Cotswold Stud Rams.

50 Cotswold Range Rams.

Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son, Monroe, Utah.

5 Cotswold Stud Rams.

20 Cotswold Range Rams.

Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Ida.

10 Cotswold Stud Rams.

LINCOLNS

Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Son, Monmouth, Ore.

10 Lincoln Stud Rams.

10 Lincoln Range Rams.

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.

10 Lincoln Stud Rams.

50 Lincoln Range Rams.

Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.

5 Lincoln Stud Rams.

25 Lincoln Range Rams.

Consigned by J. H. Patrick & Son, Hilderton, Can.

10 Lincoln Stud Rams.

10 Lincoln Range Rams.

HAMPSHIRE

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Welser, Ida.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

50 Hampshire Stud Ewes.

100 Hampshire Range Rams.

Consigned by J. J. Crauer, Corinne, Utah.

5 Hampshire Stud Rams.

100 Hampshire Range Rams.

Consigned by Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

100 Hampshire Range Rams.

Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.

50 Hampshire Range Rams.

Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.

Consigned by Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer, Ida.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

100 Hampshire Range Rams.

Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.

100 Hampshire Range Rams.

Consigned by Knollin Hansen Co., Pocatello, Ida.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.

50 Hampshire Range Rams.

Consigned by Ivor Edwards, Kimberly, Ida.

5 Hampshire Stud Rams.

Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Ida.

15 Imported Hampshire Rams.

15 Imported Hampshire Ewes.

Consigned by D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Ida.

10 Hampshire Stud Rams.

50 Hampshire Range Rams.

RANGE IMPROVING—HAY GOOD

Central Oregon ranges are quite dry and water holes are drying or have dried up. The high range is in very good shape and the grass generally is pretty fair. If there was a decent prospect of plenty of stock water the situation would look good. Within the past few days reports from Northern Lake County, Eastern Crook and Deschutes counties indicate that considerable rain has fallen and one report states that the range is in better condition than it has been since 1913.

At this time of the year, the sheepmen who have been stuck for \$20 and \$25 for hay during the past few years, naturally cast a watchful eye over the alfalfa fields of the irrigated sections to see what the prospects are. In Deschutes County the alfalfa crop is in good shape and has made very good growth despite a frost on June 26th. The production of hay in this country last year was around 30,000 tons. This year 4,000 acres of alfalfa which was planted last year as a result of the First National Bank of Bend's alfalfa campaign, will come into bearing and will yield around 10,000 to 12,000 tons. Perhaps 1,000 acres of old alfalfa is broken up, but at the same time there was over 1,000 acres put in where the seed was bought from private parties and where no check was available.

Some 30 silos are in the progress of erection in the county, which will replace approximately 1,500 tons of hay. The fact must also be taken into consideration that there was quite a liquidation of beef cattle during the past year as well as a general cutting down in the size of all herds of livestock. Conclusions drawn from these various facts would seem to indicate that alfalfa hay should not start off at quite as high a price as last year, unless crops deteriorate from now on or conditions in the outside hay markets result in a shortage in the early fall. At any rate, the sheepmen who has to feed hopes and prays that the situation will be a little easier this coming season.

R. A. W.

Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

The consensus of opinion here is that the Washington conference was a good thing for the wool industry—for the manufacturers and the dealers as well as the wool growers. Leading Boston wool men who were present seemed to think that it was well for the different interests to get together and hear what each had to say. Perhaps one of the most noticeable features was the general expression of sympathy for the wool growers as a whole. It is well understood that they have had a hard winter, that feed has been high, and that losses of sheep and lambs have been heavy. It is doubly unfortunate that the break in the market came just at a time when the new clip was ready to be marketed, for this prevented such recoupment as was possible from satisfactory sales.

It is also understood here that the lambing season has been bad, some of the stories of losses brought back from the West by returning buyers having been lamentable. There is another side to this question, however, as the losses have been by no means all on one side. For instance, a lot of Ohio quarter-blood combing wool was sold in the last days of June, that showed the seller a loss of fully 20 cents a pound from the figure at which it was carried on the books. This is by no means an isolated case, though the lack of actual sales from week to week prevents the worst features being known.

It is reported that sales have been made of some of the early-shorn wools, including both consignments and those owned by dealers, but whether all will "stick" is a question. For several weeks, about all the wool that has been sold in this market, with one exception, has been such small lots as manufacturers have needed for piecing-out purposes. In fact, this term, "piecing-out," is getting to be a bit morotonous. It is claimed that prices have been realized on some of these lots which would not have been possible, if the dealers had been forced to go out and solicit the business.

The one exception to this rule of inactivity is to be found in the unexpected activity in Australian wools in the closing days of June. Within that period several thousand bales of Australian wool changed hands. The bulk of this wool came from the London sales, and it is claimed that the sellers made a fair turnover in handling the wool. Probably this is true, if the wool were super combing wools, for these are what has been most desired in this market for a considerable period. Furthermore, there has been a big slump in values in the London market during and since the last London sales, and this has been accentuated by the result of the Liverpool auctions, held late in June. At the latter sales, about 75 per cent of the offerings were withdrawn, and only the choicest super Merinos were maintained at the level of the London closing.

In view of the deadly dullness prevailing in the Boston market, the slump in London, and the rejection by the trade of all but the best wools, there is much curiosity to see what will result when the next series of the London wool sales opens. The British authorities have recognized the precariousness of the situation by shortening the period of time covered by the series, as well as materially curtailing the volume of offerings.

Another significant fact has to do with the British wools that were withdrawn from the Boston auctions of May 20 to 21. It will be remembered that these wools were placed in the hands of Francis Willey & Company to be sold, when the auctioneers, Messrs. Winderler and Goldie, returned to England. These wools were offered at the reserve limits that prevailed at the auctions, but practically nothing was sold. The difficulty of disposing of them was enhanced by the slump in London, which left the Boston reserve limits up in the air.

An effort was made to cut the Gordian knot by lowering these limits. Ac-

(Continued on page 30.)

If You Want the

Best In Hampshires

COME TO

Walnut Hall Farm

IN THE BLUE GRASS STATE

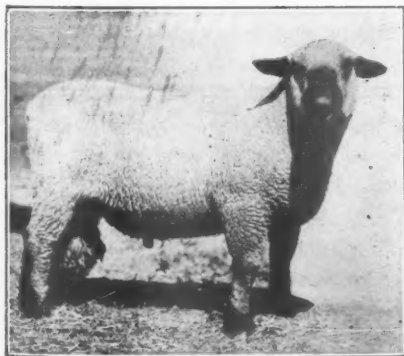
*Our Showyard Records will prove to you
that this is America's Leading Flock*

FOR INFORMATION, WRITE

Walnut Hall Farm **DONERAIL, KENTUCKY**
H. J. BARBER, Manager Sheep Department

Detweiler Repeats: "Blood Will Tell"

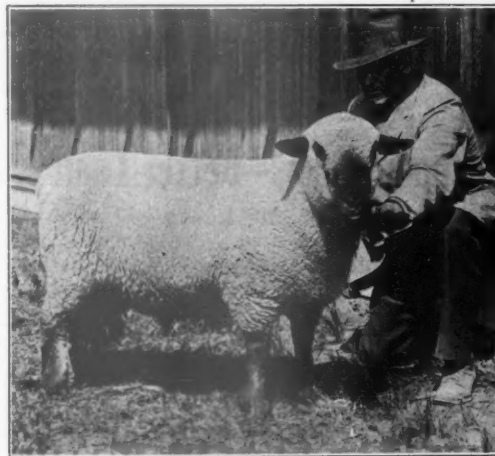
He says: "You used to watch England and Walnut Hall for Hampshires. In 1920, watch Detweiler."



My \$1,000 Hampshire Ram bought at Salt Lake, 1917.

Sons of these
Great Sires
Entered in the
Salt Lake
Ram Sale

300 Yearling
Hampshire Range
Rams on
Hand For Sale



My \$1,700 Hampshire Ram bought at Salt Lake, 1918.

D. F. DETWEILER, Filer, Idaho

RAMS FOR SALE



**Hampshires
Cotswolds
Oxfords**

**Rambouillets
Lincolns
Shropshires**

Range-Raised, Hardy, Prolific

My 1920 offering includes both range and stud rams. Some are registered; some, purebred but unregistered. All are from my own flocks.

I AM A BREEDER, NOT A DEALER

Registered Ewes

I shall also have for sale this year a limited number of registered Shropshire ewes. Write for prices and complete information.

Other Livestock

Also breeder of Belgian horses, Berkshire hogs, Shorthorn cattle, Romney sheep. (Romneys all sold for this year.)

Knollin Rams--Better Lambs

Sheep shipped to 23 states during 1918-19. Nearly 500 customers, all satisfied. The name of KNOLLIN has been associated with QUALITY and FAIR DEALING for over half a century. Get my prices before buying.

For Prices and Particulars, Address

A. J. KNOLLIN

Box 478

Pocatello, Idaho

Hampshires or Lincoln - Merino Crossbred Rams

Hampshires

We will be glad to show you and quote you at right prices and quality **PURE BRED** or registered **RAMS** or **EWES**. No better blood in the United States or abroad.

Crossbreds

We have 1,000 cross bred rams of superior quality from pure bred **RAMBOUILLET** ewes and New Zealand Lincolns. The rams are ideal for range crossing purposes and are a bargain.

Address

Wood Live Stock Co.

Spencer, Idaho

F. J. Hagenbarth, President

CHICAGO SHEEP MARKET

It's a long, long way from California to Omaha and Chicago, especially for a milk lamb, just separated from its mammy. During June thousands of such lambs made the overland journey, their condition on reaching the stockyards indicating the incidental hardships. Sorting was severe, but as these little Western lambs have a habit of thriving on Mississippi Valley grass, feeders pounced upon such as killers did not need with avidity. California's contribution to the spring lamb crop was effective in no small measure in tiding over the semi-famine period.

All through the latter part of June the lamb market was obviously top heavy. Killers paid \$16.50@17.00 per hundredweight at Chicago and Omaha for the pick of the crop under protest, making no attempt to conceal their intention to put the market on a \$15 basis at the earliest opportunity. The crash came on the final session of the month when Missouri sent 100 cars of spring lambs to the Chicago market, prices literally melting away. The only logical reason for the aforesaid \$16.50@17.00 market was a light run of natives all through the month, a retarded movement of Kentucky and Tennessee lambs and, outside the California delegation plus a few from Idaho, practically no native stuff. Supply was light throughout the month all around the market circle, Chicago receiving only 220,000, against 290,000 during the same month of 1919, and much of this stuff was direct to packers from the South. It not infrequently happened that stuff on the open market was insufficient to make a reliable set of quotations.

A severe break occurred at the outset, the first week of June developing a slump of 75 cents to \$1 per hundredweight, which would have been continued but for light subsequent receipts. Sheep broke \$2.00@2.50 per hundredweight during the first week for which a heavy run of Texas and other Southwestern stuff was mainly responsible, Texas sheep living up to their record as price breakers. Early

in the week a few well-sorted California lambs realized \$17.50, but \$17.25 was the limit later, medium to good springers selling mainly at \$13.00@13.65. About 50 per cent of the California run went to feeders at \$10.00@13.50. A few shorn lambs of last year's crop realized \$17 early, \$16.40 taking the best later; bulk of the medium and common shorn lambs selling at \$11.00@14.00. Ewe trade dropped to a \$7.50@8.00 basis; not enough wethers or yearlings arriving to make a market.

The stub end of the month found the market top heavy, values breaking \$1.00@1.50 per hundredweight, choice lambs being set back to \$16, and fat ewes to \$7. Trade sentiment was candidly bearish as July is expected to develop a heavy run of Southern lambs. A free movement of Idaho and Washington new crop lambs is on the horizon and all signs point to early marketing of the native crop, which is known to be heavy. What shortage, if any develops, will be due in September and October, when Montana and Wyoming run their stuff. July and August are expected to be low months.

J. E. POOLE.

THE OMAHA MARKET IN JUNE

June marketing of sheep and lambs at Omaha was of fair volume, although quite a little smaller than the volume of receipts a year ago, when drouth conditions in the west forced stockmen to order cars ahead of time. The run last month amounted to 131,000 head, as compared with 174,000 head the same month of 1919.

Idahos, Oregons, Nevadas and Californias comprised bulk of the range offerings, with Idaho lambs more plentiful than any other class of stock. Western lambs have been coming about 50 per cent fat.

No unusual price changes occurred in any branch of the live mutton trade until the close of the month, although the trade has been rather quiet throughout with the tendency to values easier. During the past week values on fat sheep and lambs have been going downward at a rapid rate, the decline

in fat lambs amounting to about \$2.50. This comparison also holds good with prices in force the first week of June. Fat sheep have dropped about \$1 during the past few days, making a decline for the month of about \$2.00@2.50 on this class of stock.

A sluggish dressed mutton trade in the east, aggravated by heavier runs of sheep and lambs and importations of New Zealand mutton, are generally regarded as pivotal influences in the market at present.

Good fat lambs that were wanted up to \$17 a month ago are now hard to move at \$14.50 and less, and \$8.50@9.00 ewes have tumbled to \$6.00@6.50.

The feeder movement shows a seasonable increase but country buyers are inclined to be more conservative than a year ago, partly because of the tight money situation. Prices have well maintained, however, in view of the recent collapse in fat lambs. Good thin Western lambs closed this week around \$12.25@12.75, the latter price buying feeder lambs that sold up to \$13.00@13.25 the previous week.

Official figures covering the June output of feeding sheep and lambs place the total at a little over 28,000 head, approximately the same number of feeders that were returned to the country in June of last year.

Current quotations on sheep and lambs are about as follows:

Fat range lambs	\$13.50@14.50
Feeding lambs	\$10.50@12.75
Cull lambs	\$ 7.00@10.00
Yearlings ..	\$ 8.50@10.50
Ewes ..	\$ 5.00@ 6.50
Ewes, culls and canners..	\$ 2.00@ 4.00

KANSAS CITY'S JUNE MARKET

Lamb prices in June broke \$1.00 to \$1.50, and sheep \$1.50 to \$2.50 a hundred pounds. However, this decline is stated only in round figures and does not take into consideration the heavy sorts that were made, which tended to reduce the average price materially. Sorts were necessary as the quality of the offerings was more uneven than usual and packers in the absence of stock and feeder demand took many

(Continued on page 34.)

To Members of the National Wool Growers Association:

July 9, 1920.

FINANCING THE 1920 WOOL CROP.

Some confusion has apparently arisen in connection with the operation of the plan of financing wool growers as announced from Washington on June 22nd by representatives of the National Wool Growers Association following the conference between the Federal Reserve Board and wool growers, dealers, manufacturers and bankers.

The plan which was agreed to by representative wool growers, wool dealers and bankers, after an all-day conference with the Federal Reserve Board on June 21st, was widely reported in the papers. It explained the possibility of securing advance money on unsold wool through the use of "acceptances." These "acceptances" are based on bills of lading, and it was stated that when tendered by member banks, they would be rediscounted by the Federal Reserve Banks, thus bringing new money into the wool growing districts.

OBJECT OF THE PLAN

It should be fully understood that at no time was it requested that the Federal Reserve Board should do more than to put the wool growers in a position to secure such funds as were necessary to meet their obligations and operating expenses until their wools could be finally disposed of. Nothing further could properly have been asked for and nothing further would have been granted.

THE STATEMENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The plan was briefly set forth in the following sentences as drawn up and authorized by the Federal Reserve Board in session on June 21st:

"A wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank, for such an amount as may be agreed upon by the grower and the bank, secured by the bill of lading. The Federal Reserve Act authorizes any member bank to accept a draft secured in this manner at the time of acceptance, provided that the draft matures in not more than six months from the time of acceptance. After acceptance such a draft bearing the endorsement of a member bank is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank, provided, that it has a maturity of not more than three months from the date of rediscount, or purchase.

"It was suggested that the Federal Reserve Board communicate with the Federal Reserve Banks, pointing out that shipments of wool to points of distribution may properly be financed by acceptances in the above manner."

OBTAINING MONEY ON WOOL BY USE OF ACCEPTANCES

This arrangement is only expected to render possible the raising of money on consigned wools as was formerly done through advances made by the house receiving the consignment. It does not in any way undertake to suggest the market value of wool or to say what amount should be loaned on wool. That question is necessarily left to be decided between the wool grower and his banker. In order to receive the advantage of the arrangement, the following procedure is necessary:

1. The grower should make arrangements with the agent of the house to which he intends to consign his wool.
2. He should arrange with his bank as to the amount of the draft to be drawn and placed to his credit. (Only member banks have the direct use of rediscounting privileges with Federal Reserve Banks.)
3. The shipment should be sent to the town in which the receiving warehouse is located and billed subject to the order of the local bank on which the draft is drawn, with instructions to notify the concern by which the wool is to be sold. (Do not use a "Not Negotiable" bill of lading.)
4. The bill of lading should be accompanied by a statement or an invoice showing the total weight of wool, and approximately the amount of each of the general classes or grades of wool contained in the shipment.
5. The grower should then draw a ninety-day draft on his bank for the agreed amount and attach thereto the bill of lading.
6. When this is done the banker marks such draft 'Accepted' and endorses it. This paper then constitutes an 'acceptance' and can be rediscounted at a Federal Reserve Bank by a member bank.
7. In offering an 'acceptance' for rediscount by a Federal Reserve Bank, the member bank endorses the bill of lading to the Federal Reserve Bank and attaches it to the 'acceptance.' The Federal Reserve Bank will then place the bill of lading, or the warehouse receipt for which it may be exchanged, with a Reserve Bank nearest the point of destination and thereby render possible the prompt release of the wool when a sale is affected.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

The Federal Reserve Board has not authorized the use of 'acceptances' originating on security other than a bill of lading. However, under Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, the banks may continue to discount paper secured by warehouse receipts. The plan of 'acceptances' has the advantage of securing money at the time of shipment. In case of storage in local warehouses issuing negotiable receipts, rediscount of paper so secured has the advantage of securing for the bank 'new money' and thus facilitating the financing of owners of unsold wool.

PROSPECTS

Growers should still remember that the present wool market condition is a result of a financial developments which best informed people believe will only be temporary. Wool still has a high intrinsic value and in view of the world's supply and demand, there is no real ground for predicting low values. The use of the machinery which has been provided is not well understood, either by growers or by local bankers, yet it offers relief for the existing condition and its use should be insisted upon in order to assist growers to maintain their standing until the market is again active.

If you bank declines or states that it is unable to secure money on your wool after the above arrangements have been complied with, please send full information and details to the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

F. J. HAGENBARTH, President.

F. R. MARSHALL, Secretary.

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EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
Salt Lake City, Utah
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

L. L. HELLER.....Chicago, Illinois
F. A. ELLENWOOD.....Red Bluff, California
ROSCOE WOOD.....Douglas, Wyoming
J. E. POOLE.....Chicago, Illinois
HUGH SPROAT.....Boise, Idaho

IN COMPETITION WITH IMPORTED MEAT

Eastern lamb markets were badly out of gear in June as a result of the arrival at Eastern ports of large shipments of frozen lamb from New Zealand. An extra supply, equal to two or three weeks' total needs, when added to amount ordinarily in sight, gives buyers an opportunity. In this case, as in all our meat market fluctuations, it was the butcher shop buyer and not the consumer who got the advantage.

In some cases the retailer gave his customers some advantage from the lower price at which he obtained the imported frozen lamb. This meat moves in international, interstate and wholesale commerce under its true name. A large part of the public prefers domestic chilled meat to the imported or frozen meat and would exercise their preference at the meat shop if it were possible for them to do so. Ordinarily, however, the foreign meat is sent out when the person giving the order supposes he is buying the home product. Only two states have laws requiring the advertising of the fact that frozen meat is handled.

Consumers are entitled to have means of knowing the true character of what they are paying for. Anything else is deception and unfair competition. To do this in the case of imported frozen meat, state laws are necessary and should be enacted in all states next winter.

The other question of the nation's concern in its food producers and the ensuring of their continued production

is, under our government, placed entirely in the hands of the Federal legislators, and action on their part is not possible for some months at least.

The statement made by Dr. McClure, elsewhere in this issue, that frozen meat can get to inland towns only by use of the packers' refrigerator cars, is correct. No other concerns in this country are equipped to deliver this product to retailers located away from our seaports. The situation brings us back again to the fundamental question of the real function of the meat packing industry. As a go-between, a distributor of one man's produce to fill another's needs, the packer, like all middlemen, is in a position to buy at a price that will allow a profit on sales.

The opportunity came to buy New Zealand lamb carcasses from the British government cheaper than they were being sold by American producers, and the home market price to the producer went down and in a few cases the consumer got some concession in price. The latter phase of the matter is not chargeable to the packers but to our very expensive system of retail distribution. A willingness to forgo a present profit on foreign meat in order to maintain and develop domestic sources of supply would be very tangible evidence of recognition of the community of the interests of packers and producers.

A CITIZEN'S DUTY TO HIS CALLING

Mankind advances through crises. Oversight or wrong action may bring on a situation which endangers the accomplishment of the past and the hope of the future and at the same time marks the path of safety for all to follow.

The crisis which came to Europe in 1914 and in 1917 engulfed America found us, by our own admission, a business-crazed people. Not until then did many of us realize how largely we always had been guided by love of our country and devotion to right and jus-

tice. We recognize that patriotism is necessary in peace as well as in war; but in thinking of service to our communities and nation many of us come up against an unholy and unreasonable fear of what is commonly termed "politics." To some folks politics embodies everything that is evil. Seeking of public office or activity in public work is to be decried when the object is purely a selfish one. But there is room and need for the full effort of every citizen in promoting what he believes to be right policies and in helping to put capable, conscientious men in charge of the public business. If this is politics then let us have more of it.

It is not so generally recognized that a citizen renders patriotic service through efficiency in his own chosen occupation. The exercise of ability in production and distribution constitute a real service to one's country. In addition to this, there are always questions of general import to any line of occupation, which require joint action in properly adjusting that calling to the requirements, first, of the nation, and second, of its members.

It is not to be expected that all conscientious participants in the public work pertaining to an occupation should be always of the same opinion. There is stimulation and progress in the competition of unselfish ideas. On every hand we have instances of conflict of opinion with the utmost of good feeling and personal respect and friendship for the opponents. It is not the object of the National Wool Growers' Association to insist on any one set of ideas, but it does want to lend its influence to the encouragement of sheepmen and citizens in general in advocating and working for what they believe to be for the best interests of that phase of the country's business with which they are most familiar. They cannot afford to refrain from using every effort to develop and support state and national policies that will give the United States the agricultural stability the imperative need of which was emphasized last month by President Hagenbarth.

WE EXPECT TO SURVIVE THIS BLOW

Wool producers do not wish to have any part in stirring up or continuing any bad feeling with associates in other branches of the industries based upon wool.

The good feeling manifested during the conference with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington on June 21st and June 22nd, shows that the wool dealers appreciate the situation of the growers and have a regard for their interests and an appreciation of their good will.

Members of the wool trade who go to the wool producing states know the sheepmen's position and Western folk have naturally supposed that other Boston parties identified with the wool industry, such as editors of textile papers, would have absorbed at least a sufficient amount of information to prevent their publishing such drivel as appears in the June 19th issue of "Fibre and Fabric," published by the Wade Publishing Company of Boston, Massachusetts. The editorial referred to said:

Not Good Losers

"Wool growers are following the old scheme of the cotton planters and are weeping and wailing and facing everlasting ruin on account of the recent slump in wool prices. They are doing their best to unload on the Eastern dealers and for the moment there is nothing doing. * * *

"Six months and a year ago, all sorts of stories were afloat, most prophesying a world shortage of wool and higher prices. Growers were so inflated with their profiteering success that they set out to practically kill the use of reworked wool, assuming that the boom would last forever. But a pin prick burst the bubble and now we are in a fair way of getting down to normal, and let them tell it, the wool growers are headed for the rocks unless they are given immediate assistance to carry the new clip.

"From the facts as reported from the West, the growers are mighty poor losers, and this is further evidence that the safe way to handle wool after it leaves the sheep's back is through the established dealers in the leading centres, particularly Boston and Philadelphia. * * *

It is such idiotic utterances, devoid of all sense of the true relationships and conditions, which, emanating from Boston, serve to stir up bitterness and resentment. We know that the editor of "Fibre and Fabric" does not represent the feeling of the Boston wool trade, and for that reason we advise them to suppress effectively the author of such crude remarks.

As to the profiteering which "Fibre and Fabric" charges, let the public records speak. Only by the grace of an honorable judge, who held that cloth was not wearing apparel in the case of the indictment of the largest Eastern manufacturing concern, was prosecution of that case held up.

Let the benighted gentleman viist Summer street and talk with men who deal with hundreds of Western growers each year and see if he can learn the name of a single grower in whose case any attorney would dare ask for an indictment under the charge of profiteering. If he is really in search of truth, he will learn there that sworn statements of the business of many wool growers in 1919 exempted them from the payment of any income tax, although many of their employees were required to pay such taxes. The unprecedented and unavoidable expense and loss of the winter of 1919-20 has placed the businesses of a number of well managed concerns on a basis that will not only preclude the showing of any profit, but will register a material loss. If he be very persistent in his query for truth, perchance he may at the same time learn how some wool dealing houses absolve themselves from charges of unfair and illegal profit-taking while at the same time holding large amounts of excess returns from the 1918 business, supposedly done while acting as government agents in war business under arrangements generally admitted to have been wholly fair and liberal.

This indulging in profiteering talk is a dangerous pastime. The National Wool Grower has refrained from its use, but if "Fibre and Fabric" is still minded to continue its line of attack, all we have to say is:

"Lay, on, Macduff;
And damned be him that first cries,
Hold, enough."

The reworked wool question—we defer to "Fibre and Fabric's" distaste for the word "shoddy"—has nothing to do with the present situation.

As to the suggestion that "the safe way to handle wool after it leaves the sheep's back is through the established dealers in the leading centers," it is only necessary to remark that the present situation arose solely from the fact that the majority of growers have been relying upon that method and in 1920 it has proven not only to be unsafe, but wholly unworkable.

If lambasting the wool growers serves the good purpose of any Boston industry, let it be continued, but if critics we must have, pray give us one open to the suspicion of only possessing a slight amount of common knowledge and good taste.

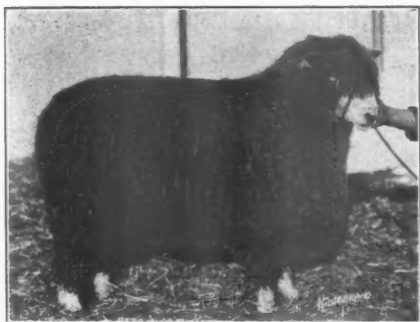
We could cite volumes of facts to show "Fibre and Fabric" how ridiculous its position is. However, we have too much evidence that the wool trade as a whole is better informed and we will, therefore, be content to hope that we have seen the last of such unfounded and regrettable articles.

FROM THE CODY COUNTRY

The sheep situation at present in Northwestern Wyoming, considered from the standpoint of feed for the remainder of the summer and the coming winter, never was better and could hardly be better. Grass is fine everywhere. The decreased number of sheep and cattle on the range this year, with the abundance of moisture we have had, insures splendid winter feed.

The wool situation is the straw that is breaking the back of the dromedary. Most of the sheepmen, who did not contract, are able to hold their wool for a reasonable length of time. However, most of them feel that they will be ready to start life all over again if prices are not right when they do have to sell. The clip was light. Not many 1920 Wyoming flockmasters are at all worried about the income tax this year.

ROYAL J. ALLEN.



This was the Champion Lincoln Yearling Ram at Chicago, 1919. He is without doubt the best yearling Lincoln ram in America. Watch for him. He is coming to the Salt Lake Ram Sale this year.

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BOSTON WOOL MARKET

(Continued from page 22.)

cording to an announcement sent out to the trade under date of June 24, instructions had been received from the Director of Raw Materials, Ministry of Munitions, London, to lower the reserve limits $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent, it being understood that this would bring the Boston offerings to the parity of London. In order to treat all fairly, it was announced that a new start would be made in the sales, and that the wools could be bought on and after June 29. In accordance with this notice, 988 bales of the good average combing Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide wools were sold on the first day, and later in the week about 400 bales more. For these wools the clean prices was \$1.60 to \$1.65, the higher figure being realized on the first day. For the whole offerings, the clean cost is \$1.40 to \$1.65.

This indicates a drop from \$1.98 clean, the top price at the sales of May 20 to 21, to \$1.65, the top at these latest private sales. It is apparent that the British authorities have been pushing their holdings too fast, faster in fact than manufacturers in the United Kingdom or America have been able to absorb. The British government has an enormous stock of wool to liquidate, at least 700,000 bales in New Zealand and 1,600,000 bales in Australia. This means that 2,300,000 bales, or nearly 800,000,000 pounds of wool are held for the Imperial Government in Australasia, in addition to that stored in England.

What makes the situation worse at this time is that the new clips of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will be shorn shortly, and will soon be on the market to create still further congestion in collecting and distributing markets. The storage of 700,000 bales in New Zealand means that more than one year's wool is still unshipped. (New Zealand wools are practically all of the grades that have been neglected since the war.)

All this has a bearing on the domestic wool situation, for it means that manufacturers will be able to draw

from these big stocks, if they fail to buy the domestic clip at what they consider reasonable prices. It is true that at the moment there seems little likelihood of the auction's being re-established in New Zealand and Australia much before Christmas, but the growers in those colonies are eagerly looking forward to the time when they will be free from all forms of government control. They are reported to be eager for American buyers to operate in the Colonial markets, and will find a way for them to do so.

The British government has about 5,500,000 pounds of wool available for sale in Boston, wool that will be wanted as soon as the market recovers from the present depression. In addition to this the United States government has something over 50,000,000 pounds, mostly low South American wool, stored at the Army Supply Base in South Boston.

According to local dealers no buying is being done in the West, as no one cares to load up at this time. Some clips are being taken on consignment, the general rate of advance being 20 to 25 cents a pound for fine clips and 15 to 20 cents for medium. Arrivals of domestic wool at this port have been fairly heavy of late, though the total receipts from Jan. 1, 1920, to date have been less than half what they were for the same period in 1919. Even at that the new wools are accumulating, as manufacturers are showing little interest and are buying sparingly. Some of the biggest concerns in the country have had their buyers in the market during the past week, but they are taking practically no domestic wool.

The difficulty of the present situation may be gathered from the way that production is being curtailed at the various New England mills. As this is written, the announcement has just been made of an indefinite shut down by the Lawrence mills of the American Woolen Company. Curtailment is the order of the day at all the New England mills, as all have had numerous cancellations, and it is not considered safe to continue the manufacture of goods from high-priced wool while buyers are either indifferent or hostile.

From the above it will be seen that the situation turns on when a rally may be expected in the market. Nearly every dealer on Summer Street, when interviewed, expressed the opinion that the market was bound to recover from the present depression, as far as the volume of business is concerned, though no one cares to name the date when such recovery may be expected to materialize. When prices are considered, a different story must be told. No one seems to expect that prices will rally to the level quoted before the break in May. Some rally may be expected where the fluctuations have been too sharp, and quotations have gone below real value.

According to the more conservative dealers, active competition at extreme prices, such as was in progress in Utah during the early days of May, can hardly be expected. The wool men have had their lesson, and will be inclined to be wary, in view of the losses suffered on the wools already bought this season. Another point to be considered, is that it is a costly proposition to carry wool this year. Not only are interest rates extremely high, but every bill for storage, drayage and handling is on an abnormal basis.

Ohio quarter-blood combing wool is reported to have been sold recently at 46 cents. This means a clean cost of 85 cents, and though this seems low compared with recent quotations, attention is called to the fact that good Montevideo 50s can be laid down in Boston for 80 cents, cost and freight paid. Even better than this can be done in combination with other grades. These 50s are classed as high quarter-blood and come into direct competition with the best Ohio wools.

Latest quotations suggested for Ohio fleece wools are 70 to 72 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 60 to 62 for fine unwashed clothing, 65 to 68 cents for half-blood combing, 50 to 53 cents for three-eighths blood combing and 44 to 46 cents for quarter-blood combing.

It has been an exceedingly difficult matter to get quotations on Territory wools. Even consignment houses, that handle no wool for their own account,

are unable to say just what values are today. The story here is that when some of the eager buyers were soliciting consignments in Arizona early in the season, they told the growers that they could get a dollar a pound for their best wools in this market. As a matter of fact it is difficult to get over half that figure today.

The whole situation is summed up in the statement that the market is unsettled and unsatisfactory, with no one willing to operate, and all wool values in a state of flux.

GOVERNMENT SALES SUSPENDED

The U. S. government has also recognized the peculiar situation existing in the Boston wool market today. The trade was not surprised when it was announced that there would be no public sale in July, the question of holding a sale in August being left open.

It is, however, proposed to hold another sealed bid sale some time in July, the bids to be opened probably on July 22. Offerings for this sale will be about 600,000 pounds, like that of June 11, mostly in small lots, and stored all over the country. This official recognition of unsatisfactory market conditions is regarded as having special significance at this time, when the situation is so sensitive.

MAY CALL ASSOCIATION TO MEET DURING RAM SALE

A canvass is being made of the executive committee of the National Wool Growers' Association in respect to the practicability of having a business session of the association during the Salt Lake Ram Sale. There are many important matters needing the attention of wool growers. If opinion favors a meeting of the members at sale time definite announcement will be made in the August issue.

JUNE WEATHER ON THE WEST- ERN RANGES.

The following summary of the weather and its effect on livestock and

ranges over the western states has been prepared from the reports and publications of the United States Weather Bureau.

UTAH.—Moderate temperatures prevailed, though June and early July were generally without sufficient rain. The lower ranges showed deterioration for want of moisture early in June, and stock were necessarily removed to higher pastures. Grazing has for the past few weeks been confined to the mountain ranges as a rule, where ample moisture has maintained an excellent range, sustaining a good condition among the livestock.

NEVADA.—The month of June was too dry on ranges, though showers toward the close were of appreciable benefit on the lower levels. Grass has remained plentiful on the higher pastures, and cattle and sheep manifested a gradual improvement being in generally good condition during the early days at present.

IDAHO.—Moderately cool weather has prevailed during the past month, and scattering showers have sustained good pasture conditions in the higher regions, and in many intermediate levels. Some minor ranges were missed by the rains, however, and have become dry. The general but gradual improvement of the ranges, has re-

sulted in steady gains among the stock as a rule.

MONTANA.—Cold dry weather during the first half of June was unpropitious, but good rains later brought life to the ranges needing moisture with the result that pastures are in most cases producing abundant feed, and livestock gaining satisfactorily. The cold nights have made rather slow alfalfa growth, though this crop has done very well as a rule, and there has been considerable cutting. The ranges are the best in several years in Beaverhead county.

WYOMING.—Cold nights or moderately cool weather has been the rule during the past month, retarding vegetation growth, especially alfalfa and other field crops. With good showers late in June, there has been enough feed on most of the ranges, excepting only locally in the southwestern portion.

COLORADO.—Cold weather has prevailed, resulting in some retardation of crop development, and there has not been sufficient moisture on the lower ranges and the unirrigated fields, except locally, notably in the northeastern portion. The first alfalfa cutting is practically completed.

WESTERN TEXAS.—The past month has been a continuation of the unusually favorable weather conditions,

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EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is for Sale by All Druggists.

Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Kreso Dip No. 1 Blacklegoids Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine (Aggrassin) Anthraxoids Antianthrax Serum Etc.

CAN BE PROCURED
BY THE DRUG TRADE THROUGH
SCHRAMM-JOHNSON
DRUGS
63-65 So. West Temple St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

resulting in luxuriant ranges, ample water supplies, and a thriving condition among the livestock.

NEW MEXICO.—Moderately warm weather with occasional showers has been favorable to the ranges generally over the state, especially in the northern and eastern sections. A more or less stringent need for rain has been felt over certain of the intermediate and lower ranges west of the Rio Grande and in some of the southern counties, which has necessitated the retention of stock at the higher levels.

ARIZONA.—The past month has been rather favorable over the major grazing districts, though until recently it has been far too dry over the northeastern plateau region. The showers of late June were fairly general, and were of considerable import-

ance to the needy range. There is still some need for rain along the Mexican border.

CALIFORNIA.—Rainfall has been insufficient and the range has not afforded much green feed on the intermediate and lower levels.

OREGON.—The past month was rather favorable for the ranges and the livestock at large, showers being insufficient in a few localities, particularly in the southeastern portion, but moisture over most of the state was ample for the range and stock water.

WASHINGTON.—The month has been somewhat backward, though rain has been ample in most districts for the range. The hay crop is light. Stock have done fairly well on the open range.

WOOL SHEEP PELTS WOOL

Your **WOOL AND SHEEP PELTS** are **MORE VALUABLE** to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Pulleries for you on commission, for you get the **FULL VALUE** of them. You **KNOW** what **YOU** have to **PAY** us and **WE** know what we are to receive for our **SERVICES**. There is no speculative margin. You get the **FULL MARKET**, we get our commission. Your **WOOL** and **SHEEP PELTS** are sold on the market like your **Live Stock** and you have found the commission way the **BEST** in that, **WHY NOT** in selling your **WOOL** and **SHEEP PELTS**? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

C. J. MUSTION WOOL COMMISSION COMPANY

(The Only Strictly Commission House in Kansas City)

S. W. COR. 16th and LIBERTY STS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Gray's Superior Clothes For Men

Yes, we have the clothes one naturally expects to find associated with substantial business men. Here men of such standing will find clothes made of the kind of material and the best hand-tailoring to their particular liking; any size or model you want. We fit you the way you want to be fitted. We do a strictly cash business, thereby saving you about twenty-five per cent on your purchases.

Our prices—\$40, \$50, \$60 and \$70.

The same values bought from a store that sells on credit would charge you \$50 to \$90.

GRAY BROS. & CO.

Salt Lake City

THE CALIFORNIA RAM SALE

The first annual ram sale of the California Wool Growers' Association at the University Farm, Davis, brought out a good attendance and fair prices for animals. On the better known and more popular breeds in California, excellent prices were received for the



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
14 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE

Winter and Lambing Range

4,000 acres deeded land.
11,000 acres leased or can be leased.

Columbia River along one side.
Creek flowing through middle of range between high bunch grass covered hills.

Railroad and station on range.
Big artesian well and splendid producing alfalfa ranch adjoining range, 500 acres soon in hay.

Located in oil district now developing.

PRICE

\$5.00 per acre cash net for deeded land.
\$6.00 per acre on terms.

Will also sell at market price and furnish summer range if wanted:
1,800 four-year-old fine ewes.

500 two and three-year-old half blood ewes.

H. STANLEY COFFIN

Yakima, Wash.

stock, though none so sensational as those paid at the National Sales in Salt Lake City. Some of the rams of little known brands were sacrificed, but for the benefit of the future.

The top price of the sale was \$250, paid Friday morning for the last animal sold. This was a registered Rambouillet consigned by Bullard Brothers of Woodland, and he was sold to Eibe & Hoffman, well known farmers of Glenn, Glenn County. There was keen competition for this ram, A. H. McInnis of Red Bluff staying to the last in bidding against the Glenn farm.

The top price of the sale for lambs was brought by a registered youngster sent to the sale by Butte City Ranch, which brought \$85 from G. C. Uhl of Vacaville.

Shropshires, Rambouillets and Hampshires brought the best prices. J. W. Marshall of Dixon received the top price of the sale of Thursday for a mature Shropshire ram when he sold one to the Yolo Orchard Company for \$165. Butte City Ranch of Glenn County consigned five Shropshire ram lambs and received good prices for all of them, the figure of \$85 for one, given by G. C. Uhl of Vacaville being a top.

Among the Hampshires the best prices were received by C Haro'd Hopkins of Davis, and Calla Grove Farm at Manteca. The largest offering was that of the latter farm.

Among the heavy buyers were the Montana Land Company, the Cone Ranch of Red Bluff, V. F. Dolcini of Davis, A. A. Sousa of Woodland, G. C. Uhl of Vacaville, and Senator Ben Rush of Suisun. Other names appear in the summary.

Probably the best bargain of the sale was a Romney Marsh ram, second price at the Chicago International Livestock Show, which went to the Spencer Ranch Company of Cranmore, Sutter County, for \$65. This ram was bred by the University Farm at Davis.

This is the first ram sale held in California and was largely an experiment of the California Wool Growers' Association. But it promises now to become an established institution. Fred

Ellenwood of Red Bluff, president of the association, conceived the idea and helped to manage the sale. He was assisted by Professor George Wolsin, and Ben A. Rhoades, of Los Angeles was the auctioneer.—Sacramento Bee.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. Share of Stock \$5.00.
No annual dues. 6300 stockholders.

proving the popularity of a breed that advertises itself. A handsome booklet giving history of breed and general information sent free upon application to the secretary.

J. C. Andrew, President.
J. M. Wade, Sec'y, Lafayette, Indiana.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
Frank R. Cock, Belle Fourche, S. Dakota

Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

American Romney Breeders

Organized 1911

More Wool Better Mutton
Best Constitution

Romneys Bear Investigation
They are Money Makers

Write

Secretary American Romney Breeders
MONTICELLO, ARK.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

GRAHAM WALKER, President
Chazy, New York

BERT SMITH, Secretary
Charlotte, Mich.

Sheep Pasture**15c per head monthly.**

No herding or other expense. Good 39-inch woven wire fences, barbed wires top and bottom. Seven pastures—clover, timothy and Kentucky bluegrass. Watered by small streams and springs. 330 miles from Chicago in Taylor County, Wisconsin.

For further information, write owner.
E. W. Wayman, Ingomar, Mont.

RANCH LANDS

in Lower Michigan.

These are high grade cut-over lands, located in Alcona County. We will sell in tracts to suit the purchaser from a single section to one tract of 20,000 acres. Good land, good grazing, good water, favorably located near railroad.

Geo. A. & Edw. F. Loud
Oscoda, Michigan.

Oregon, Idaho and Washington Sheep

Write or wire when you wish to buy range feeders or breeders. Feeding lambs a specialty. We are dealers in, and orders buyers of both cattle and sheep.

O. K. RANCH & CATTLE CO., North Portland, Oregon.

**New Zealand Stud Sheep**

We are agents for the leading breeders of Corriedales, Romneys, Lincolns, "English" Leicesters, Ryelands and Wanganella Merinos, and can supply registered rams or ewes of any of these breeds.

We have had many years' experience in shipping stud sheep to America and we have handled millions of sheep in New Zealand. Therefore importers can safely entrust the selection of their requirements to us. Our foreign representative will visit the United States in July.

PYNE, GOULD, GUINNESS, Ltd.
Livestock Agents and Bloodstock Salesmen

Christchurch, New Zealand

REFERENCES

Canadian Bank of Commerce, San Francisco; Continental National Bank, Salt Lake City.

Lincolns and Romneys**I OFFER**

600 pure bred Lincoln rams at \$20.00 each

400 Romney rams, full bloods and high grades, at \$30.00 each.

Above prices are for lots of 25 head or more.

Fewer than 25 head, \$10.00 each extra.

Both the Romneys and Lincolns are bred up from my importations from New Zealand, Canada and England. They are large, heavy-boned, heavy-shearing rams,—healthy, hardly, range-raised. They are not registered.

Anyone wanting this class of rams should get their orders in early as above prices are one-half what the rams are worth.

H. STANLEY COFFIN, Yakima, Wash.

(Continued from page 22.)

thin lambs that had to go to cans. Southwest offerings showed better average quality than natives, and the culling process was not very pronounced for Arizonas. June normally is a month of declining prices, and as a rule records the low position of the year. This year the June break was more severe than usual as May prices were high, and the wool and pelt market went into a demoralized state. At the same time June brought a big drop in dressed lamb and mutton in the East, during the period that the Southern lamb crop was moving through the Louisville gateway to Chicago. Practically no movement of Mountain range lambs to central markets was reported during the month. Notwithstanding the recent decline and the fact that the sheep market is on a dressed lamb and mutton basis conditions are far from discouraging to the Western flockmaster. The Southwest supply of sheep and lambs offered this year at markets was large and the run is about over. The end of the Southern movement is in sight and two more weeks will leave few native sheep and lambs to come. Notwithstanding liberal receipts have prevailed for two months past there has been practically no movement back to the country from central markets. Feeders will not lay in supplies of feeding lambs until the Western range movement starts. Indications are that Mountain states will not offer within 50 per cent of a normal supply of lambs between August and November.

Choice to prime lambs are quoted at \$15.00 to \$15.50, good to choice \$14.50 to \$15.50, plain to good \$13.50 to \$14.50, and culls \$5.00 to 11.00. Fat ewes are selling at 6.00 to \$7.25, culls \$4.00 to \$5.00, and "canners" as low as \$1.50. Range wethers are bringing \$8.00 to \$9.00, and yearlings \$10.50 to \$14.00. The few lambs that have gone back to the country brought 8.00 to \$11.00, and breeding ewes \$7.50 to \$11.25. June receipts on the Kansas City market were 132,000 or 11,000 less than in June last year, though larger than in any June except last year, since 1914.

C. M. P.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION AND SALE

(Continued from page 15)

44 head—Jno. E. Webb, Indianapolis, Indiana.....	3,390.00
46 head—A. G. Woods, Brighton, Michigan.....	4,040.00
1 head—Francis Garrett, San Angelo, Texas.....	175.00
2 head—L. B. Raney, Garden City, Texas.....	105.00

620 head@ \$112.68\$69,865.00

GOATS

2 head—A. O. Lawler, Junction, Texas.....	\$ 175.00
3 head—Wm. Riddell & Son, Monmouth, Oregon.....	825.00
11 head—R. E. Taylor, Carlsbad, N. M.	2,305.00
6 head—Jno. A. Ward, Sonora, Texas.....	720.00

22 head@ \$182.95\$ 4,025.00

SUMMARY

No.	Buyers	Amount
10 head—	Aldwell Brothers.....	\$ 537.50
44 head—	Allison & Wyatt.....	3,155.00
2 head—	H. L. Bridges.....	175.00
6 head—	W. A. Bell.....	600.00
15 head—	C. A. Broome.....	1,390.00
1 head—	Buck Bishop.....	110.00
3 head—	J. R. Brandon.....	185.00
2 head—	Thos. Bond.....	105.00
13 head—	Geo. E. Baugh.....	1,405.00
3 head—	Bean & Co.....	790.00
10 head—	W. C. Barron.....	750.00
10 head—	L. C. Clark.....	850.00
1 head—	L. S. Compton.....	175.00
2 head—	Bob Davis.....	130.00
1 head—	J. J. Duncan.....	200.00
21 head—	T. L. Drisdale.....	5,925.00
1 head—	Lynch Davidson.....	100.00
12 head—	B. B. Dunbar.....	840.00
20 head—	G. C. Earwood.....	1,350.00
1 head—	W. C. Fuller.....	100.00
11 head—	Mrs. Ella Funk.....	550.00
7 head—	E. K. Faucett.....	800.00
12 head—	W. E. Friend.....	780.00
8 head—	Frank Friend.....	1,785.00
14 head—	Frank Greenwood.....	2,150.00
1 head—	G. D. Hines & Son.....	175.00
1 head—	B. D. Halbert.....	95.00
10 head—	R. H. Herring.....	650.00
6 head—	Henderson & Baugh.....	390.00
150 head—	S. L. Henderson.....	17,420.00
15 head—	T. J. Jarrett.....	1,200.00
1 head—	P. H. & Wm. Jackson.....	70.00
10 head—	Jno. H. Jones.....	700.00
11 head—	Jess Kay.....	880.00
10 head—	T. A. Kincaide.....	1,550.00
2 head—	Walter Lee.....	420.00
16 head—	H. J. Y. Mills.....	1,600.00
20 head—	J. B. Moore & Son.....	3,750.00
9 head—	McMullan & Hersey.....	427.50
25 head—	Abe Mayer.....	2,250.00
7 head—	W. M. Noelke.....	1,080.00
12 head—	W. G. Rawls.....	2,405.00
6 head—	L. B. Raney.....	450.00
10 head—	J. I. Rawls.....	525.00
9 head—	W. O. Shultz.....	2,000.00
6 head—	Davis Sheen.....	400.00
6 head—	Geo. J. White.....	550.00
15 head—	Ward Dabney Co.....	1,340.00
9 head—	J. W. Wilson.....	405.00
1 head—	S. P. Witt.....	255.00
21 head—	B. E. Wilson.....	3,700.00
2 head—	Jno. West.....	240.00
620 head@	\$112.68.....	\$69,865.00

GOOD RANGE IN NEVADA

Sheepmen that I have talked with recently claim that the range is in excellent condition and that sheep are doing well. However, judging other

ranges by the reserve here (Wells, Nevada), they will be short in a month or so, as the snow on our mountains here is nearly gone now. This does not look favorable, as we depend on this snow for our irrigation water to make our hay crop.

We should be glad to get rid of our wool at a decent price, as some of the small growers are not in a position to hold it. FRED W. WOOD.

Rambouillets—Hampshires Lincolns and Romneys

We have all of the above breeds in the very best registered rams. Have some especially fine stud rams fit to lead any stud flock.

Also offer 200 head selected cross bred or Corriedale rams.

Our Corriedales, Lincolns and Romneys are bred up from imported New Zealand stock.

Prices on Application

COFFIN & SON, Yakima, Washington

CORRIEDALES

The Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Company offers for sale a limited number of imported and home-raised registered thoroughbred Corriedale ewes and rams, from prize winning or exceptionally fine ewes, bred to champion rams, imported from New Zealand. These Corriedales in their respective grades, are equal to any in the world, and afford a splendid chance for the small breeder to secure a foundation flock of the coming sheep of America.

We also have for sale fifteen hundred yearling seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths Corriedale rams—the ideal ram for the range man! These rams, sired by imported Registered Stud Corriedale rams, out of selected one-half and three-quarter bred Corriedale ewes, are large framed, carry a long staple, and fine fibred and lustrous fleece.

Correspondence invited and full description and prices furnished on request.

Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Company

F. S. King, President

W. C. Bond, Secretary-Treasurer

THE BEST IN HAMPSHIRE

Imported and American bred

STUD RAMS
STUD EWES

RANGE RAMS
SHOW SHEEP

If you are expecting to found a flock, increase your flock or need extra material for your show herd, I am in a position to supply you with the BEST.

ROBERT B. BLASTOCK,
Versailles, Kentucky.

Cotswolds For Sale

700 registered Cotswold Ewes, 13-pound shearers, yearlings to four-year-olds, with March and April lambs, \$20.00 for ewes with lambs thrown in.

275 Cotswold Bucks, yearlings and two-year-olds, \$25.00 per head.

HOWARD LATHROP,
Montrose, Colo.

OXFORD

Rams and Ewes, both imported and home-bred. Importations annually. Give me your order.

Wm. Empe, Amsterdam, N. Y.

IMPORTED SHEEP

Ridgecrest Farm

Having had years of practical experience in the handling of both purebred and range sheep, during which time I have handled thousands of rams comprising practically all breeds used in the Western range country, and having recently acquired one of the most desirable and conveniently located farms for the handling of purebred sheep in the vicinity of Soda Springs, I feel abundantly able to furnish what you want in Imported Sheep.

Will make personal selections for any orders received. Write me what you want.

H. L. FINCH

Soda Springs, Idaho.

A. NICOLSON, Shepherd.

BLUE BAG

The following inquiry has been received by the National Wool Grower from Mr. Ralph L. Parrott, Lemmon, S. D.:

What is the best cure for "Blue Bag" in sheep?

In answering this we quote from "Sheep Diseases," by Dr. E. T. Baker, and published by the American Veterinary Publishing Company of Chicago.

Mammitis.

"Inflammation of the udder; blue bag; caked bag; mastitis.

"A rather common ailment in the spring among a band of ewes.

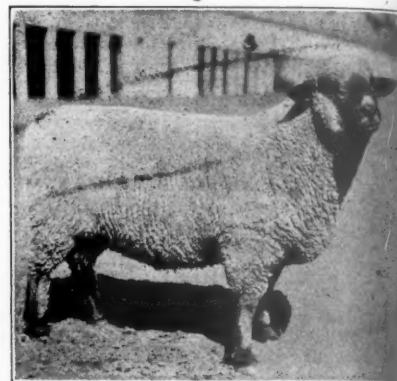
"The common treatment is to slash the udder open with a knife, and, if the poor ewe lives through this, to fatten her for the market. By humane methods and a little missionary work, much suffering among ewes may be averted by the veterinarian.

"Dissolve a ½-pound of Epsom salts in a quart of hot water, add an ounce of fluid extract phytolacca to this solution; place the animal on her back, and with flannel or cotton dipped in the solution, apply to the udder. In a few minutes the change will be remarkable. Bathing the udder with the warm solution seems to relieve the intense inflammation. If the lamb is alive, allow it to suckle, as the bunting seems to massage the udder and aid in its restoration to normal. A tablespoonful of the phytolacca may be administered twice daily for several days with benefit. If the lamb is dead and the ewe is to be dried up, belladonna ointment or camphor and lard should be applied."

MOVEMENT OF YAKIMA WOOL.

Northern Pacific Agent, Harry Glenn estimated at the close of the wool shipping season in the Yakima valley that 1,900,000 pounds had been shipped out on consignment to Portland, Chicago and Boston, as compared with about 2,250,000 pounds shipped last year. Harry Armitage, who was one of the heaviest buyers in the field, estimated the total crop from Ellensburg to Pasco at 2,250,000 pounds.

Hampshire Sheep



I offer for sale 100 head of Purebred Yearling Hampshire Range Rams. Also some very choice Stud Rams. My sheep took all the Hampshire prizes at the 1918 and 1919 Utah State Fairs at Salt Lake City.

J. J. CRANER, CORINNE, Utah

HAMPSHIRE

Our offerings this season consist of registered yearling Hampshire rams and ewes, flock headers and range sets. These sheep are royally bred.

Write us.

J. Nebeker & Son

Laketown, Utah

I Offer For Sale This Season

175 Lincoln yearling range rams, all sired by Imported Nicholson rams; also 6 head of Imported three-year-old Nicholson rams.

75 Registered Hampshire rams and 200 Registered Hampshire ram lambs and 100 unregistered ram lambs. Also stud rams and ewes of both breeds.

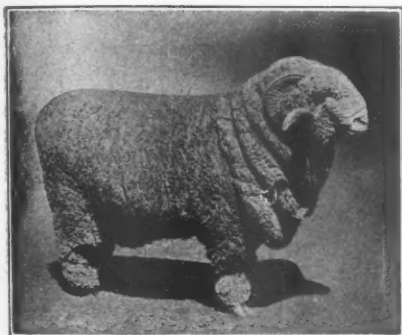
Charles Howland

Cambridge, Idaho

Lincoln --- RAMS --- Cotswold

We are offering one car of Lincoln Ewes from one to three years old, both imported and home bred. Also Lincoln and Cotswold Stud Rams. Also one carload of Lincoln and Cotswold Range Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, Ontario, Canada



"SAN PETER"—Sheared 51 Pounds
at head of W. D. Candland's flock
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
Ewes and Rams For Sale For 1920

Knollin-Hansen Company

Pocatello, Idaho.
P. O. Box 478.

Ranch Headquarters, Soda Springs,
Idaho.

Breeders of
Registered Hampshire, Oxford and
Romney Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Berkshire Hogs, and
Bronze Turkeys.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Halse
Grange, Brackley, England (late
of Egerton, Kent).

Exporters of all breeds of stock,
draft horses, beef breeds of cattle
and show and breeding flocks of
sheep a specialty. You can buy im-
ported stock cheaper through us than
in any other way, and we hope to get
your inquiry at once, so that we can
fit you out before this country is
skinned of good stock, as it soon will
be now that the war is over.

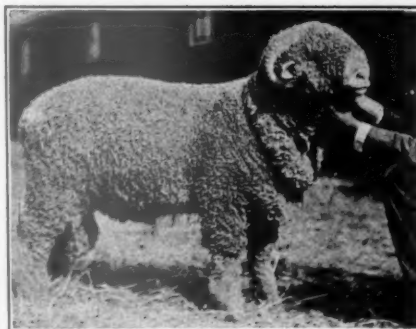
JAPAN GETS AMERICAN SHEEP

Two hundred head of purebred sheep of twelve different breeds, including registered Lincolns, Romneys, Corriedales, Rambouillets, Hampshires, Shropshires and Oxfords were shipped from Tacoma to Japan, July 12, by Issa Tanimura, D. C. L., of Tokyo, commissioner of agriculture for the Japanese government, who has been spending several weeks in this county visiting leading livestock producing sections. Dr. Tanimura expects to experiment with crosses of the various breeds on the native Japanese sheep, in order to produce a larger and sturdier animal. He shipped also a large consignment of horses.

SPOKANE REQUIRES FAIR SELLING OF GOAT MEAT

A dispatch from Spokane states that goat flesh masquerading as lamb is an unprofitable venture for dealers in that city. "The city health officer dropped into a butcher shop here and found the substitution in full swing. Prospective profits filtered into the city's coffers when the dealer faced the magistrate and was assessed a stiff fine. On the strength of the testimony in the case of the retail meat dealer, charged with selling goat's meat as spring lamb, Dr. Ralph Hendricks, city health officer, caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of a packer. "The retailer testified that he bought the goat meat from Adam Brown and that Brown had a number of goats slaughtered at the time he bought his," said Health Inspector Paul Strobach. "We have been informed that Brown bought a whole herd of goats at a bargain price and was preparing to make a run on spring lamb by substituting the goat meat. The city health office is not averse to the selling of goat meat, but does object to having it misbranded."

The Fifth Annual Ram Sale will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 30, 31 to Sept. 1, 2, 1920.



One of My Stud Rams

C. H. CRAIG

Lowden, Walla Walla County, Wash.

Breeder of Pure Bred and Registered
RAMBOUILLET SHEEP



**R. A. JACKSON RAMBOUILLET
AND STOCK FARM.**

DAYTON, WASH.

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep for
range and stud. Sold in lots to suit.

**Rambouillets**

5 Black Registered Percheron Stallions,
two and three years old.

W. S. HANSEN

COLLINGTON, UTAH



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

AWARDS IN THE OHIO SHEAR- ING CONTEST

Event No. 1, open to students, shearing with the hand machine, each contestant to shear two sheep.

First prize, silver cup, won by W. B. Herbert; time, 17 min. 10 sec. and 13 min. Total number of points..... 154
Second prize, \$3, S. A. Porter; time, 9 min. 29 sec. and 18 min. Total number of points..... 153

Third prize, \$2, V. C. Decker; time, 14 min. and 14 min. Total number of points..... 150

Event No. 2, professionals, shearing with the hand shears, each contestant to shear two sheep.

First prize, five gallons of Miners sheep dip or \$5, won by G. A. Shaw, Morego, Ohio; time, 12 min. 50 sec. and 13 min. 40 sec. Total points..... 173

Second prize, \$3, F. E. Beebe, Columbus, Ohio; time, 17 min. 40 sec. and 12 min. Total number of points..... 171

Third prize, \$2, Ed. Wilcox, Delaware, Ohio; time, 9 min. 45 sec. and 11 min. Total number of points..... 152

Event No. 3, open to students, shearing with the hand shears, one sheep.

First prize, name engraved on the Ohio Farmer Cup, H. B. Rowland; time, 30 min. 30 sec. Total number of points..... 57

Second prize, \$2, S. A. Porter; time, 33 min. Total number of points..... 56

Third prize, two years' subscription to The American Sheep Breeder, W. B. Herbert; time, 30 min. Total number of points..... 52

Event No. 4, professionals, shearing with the power machine, one sheep.

First prize, \$5, Wendel Beebe, Columbus, Ohio; time, 4 min. 25 sec. Total number of points..... 93

Second prize, \$3, L. A. Long, Loudonville, Ohio; time, 8 min. 30 sec. Total number of points..... 92

Third prize, \$2, Fred Tussing, Reynoldsburg, Ohio; time, 8 min. 20 sec. Total number of points..... 91

Event No. 5, open to students, shearing with the hand machine and caring for the fleece, one sheep.

First prize, \$3, V. C. Decker; time, 15 min. 45 sec. Total number of points..... 93

Second prize, \$2, H. B. Rowland; time, 26 min. 45 sec. Total number of points..... 87

Third prize, \$1, S. A. Porter; time, 24 min. and 25 min. respectively. Total number of points..... 86

Following these events was a special exhibition of speed with the power machine by the winner of event No. 4, Mr. Wendel Beebe. Mr. Beebe is truly an artist with the power shears and succeeded in shearing the sheep in 3 minutes and 5 seconds. This is no equal to Mr. Beebe's own speed of last year, but was a very creditable showing, the fleece being taken off in excellent shape.

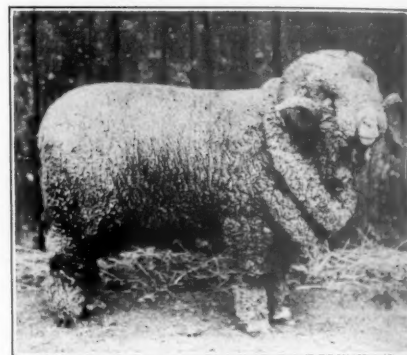
The winner of the sweepstakes cup was Samuel A. Porter, with a total of 295 points. Although Mr. Porter did not secure a single first place in the three events, he was consistently high, doing a fine quality of work at a fair speed all the way through.

The Fifth Annual Ram Sale will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 30, 31 to Sept. 1, 2, 1920.

FOR AUGUST 15TH DELIVERY

I offer 100 Rambouillet Ram Lambs and a few yearlings, all from Registered Rams of most noted breeders of America, and big boned, smooth, heavy shearing, purebred ewes. Special rate on the lot. Also a three-year-old Registered Butterfield Ram for sale.

W. H. GUSCETTI,
Loyalton, California.



Our \$3000 Ram

Bullard Bros.
Woodland, Calif.

Breeders of
Rambouillet Sheep

We are breeding a big, heavy-wooled type of Rambouillet and make a specialty of the Bullard fleece—a long staple white wool of uniform crimp. Woodland is on the main line between Sacramento and San Francisco. We invite you to visit our flock.



WESTERN MONTANA

The sheep industry is beginning to take on a more cheerful attitude after closing the worst year, so far as range and feed conditions are concerned, that the industry has ever experienced. Veteran sheepmen unhesitatingly express the hope that they will never again run counter to such trying times as have existed since June, 1919. Grass is coming in good shape except in places where the excessive drought and excessive feeding of last year entirely killed it out.

The flocks generally went upon spring pasture in fairly good condition considering the winter. The lamb crop is light. Nearly every flock master reports an unusually large per cent of dry ewes. This condition is charged to the poor condition of the stock when they came off the range and to the extreme cold weather in breeding time. The lamb crop is estimated at 75 per cent of the crop of 1919.

The growers report a good wool crop, notwithstanding the hard winter, of average weight and in good condition. The condition of the wool market is discouraging. There have been no buyers in the field although shearing is well started. No contracting was done and buyers do not seem disposed to place a price even when the crop is ready for shipment. The growers express the optimistic view that conditions will right themselves and that the market is bound to come back. There is little disposition to sell at a sacrifice and the general view is that the clip will be stored until prices are offered which will be somewhat near the actual value of the clip. Banks are giving the wool man a great deal of encouragement, and, although they are all pretty well loaded with stockmen's paper, they claim to be able to stand it for another few weeks until the sheepmen realize upon their clips. There is little indication of a stampede among the growers and another month will be apt to see buyers offering prices near to the value of the clip.

S. P. WILSON.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



OUR 1920 RAMS

are now ready for market. Special prices on early delivery.

JOHN K. MADSEN

Phone No. 111

PROPRIETOR

P. O. Box 147

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH.

Rams—DELAINES—Ewes



Our Type of Delaine.

We have a flock of 5000 head of Pure Bred Delaine Ewes that competent judges have pronounced "the best large flock in America." Ours is one of the oldest, if not the oldest flock in the West. We are breeding a big, heavy-wooled, heavy-boned sheep that carries a fleece of beautiful, long staple combing wool. Wool will be high for many years—this kind of wool. We offer for sale 500 head of Delaine Rams—both registered stud rams and range rams. We hope you will come and make your selection and inspect this flock.

J. E. Smith Livestock Co.

PILOT ROCK, OREGON

We Offer For This Season

1000 Yearling Rambouillet Rams
100 Registered Rambouillet Ewes, mixed ages
50 Registered Rambouillet Lambs

Also one car of two-year-old Rambouillet rams and one deck load of extra fine aged rams. These aged rams are mostly of Bullard breeding. We purchased them at the Salt Lake Ram Sale, have used them for two years and regard them as among the best rams ever sold at that sale.

BALDWIN SHEEP COMPANY
HAY CREEK, OREGON

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